# The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM] VOL. XXIX. SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850. No. 4129 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS: For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE packet schooner HANNAH, J. Williams Ellis, master, will sail This Day, Saturday, the wind and weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Albion Wharf, Sussex-street.
Has superior accommodations for passengers, and with separate state rooms, with beds and bedding complete. 2539

FOR WIDE BAY.

THE Clipper Brigantine HELEN, 120 tons burthen, Captain John Eedy, will be despatched for the above port within seven days of her arrival from Melbourne, from which place she is daily expected. Her accommodations for passengers are superior, having a separate cabin for ladies, with beds and bed linen found, and a comfortable fitted steerage. Passengers will find a first-rate table, with wines and spirits of the best quality.
Goods for this vessel will now be received at the Wharf, and stored free of expense.
For particulars of freight or passage apply to

JOHN MORRIS, Albion Wharf, Bottom of Market-street.
August 9. 2634

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE SCHOONER POMPEY, Cathery, master, this evening, positively. Shippers are requested to complete their engagements this day.

JOHN MORRIS, Albion Wharf,
August 10. 2672

REGULAR TRADER FOR MORETON BAY.

THE FINE SCHOONER BEAVER, R Cooper, master, having great part of her cargo engaged, will sail on Wednesday, the 14th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

REGULAR TRADER FOR WIDE BAY.

THE well-known Schooner EFFORT, A. Thomson, master, having the greatest part of her cargo on board, will sail on Monday, the 12th instant.
For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

FOR WIDE BAY,

THE fine schooner LIBERTY, 70 tons burthen, J. Johnson, master, will sail this day, at twelve o'clock, wind permitting.
Passengers are required to be on board by one o'clock.
Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Bethel Wharf, Erskine-street; or to J. CURTIS.

FOR GEELONG.

THE Clipper-brig MAUKIN, 146 tons, Captain Bowden, will sail on Tuesday, the 13th instant.
For passage ONLY (having excellent accommodations), apply to the Captain on board, off Campbell's Wharf; or to

WILLIAM WRIGHT. Lower Fort-street.

FIRST MELBOURNE PACKET. SAILS THIS EVENING.

THE well-known packet PHŒBE, 120 tons burthen, sails positively This Evening. For passengers or light freight only apply on board, at the Company's Wharf; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office 470, George-street.
All freight must be down by noon This Day. 2576

PACKETS FOR MELBOURNE.

THESE unrivalled packets will sail on or about the dates named.
PHŒBE, 120 tons burthen, Alexander Collie, master, will sail This Day, Saturday, the 10th instant.
THOMAS AND HENRY, 350 tons burthen, George Bennett, master, on Wednesday, 14th instant.
...ART, 200 tons burthen, William Innes, master, on Saturday, the 17th August.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, (beds, bedding, provisions, wines, beer, and spirits, of the best quality being found) apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE, A REGULAR TRADER.

THE first-class passenger brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, commander, (daily expected from Port Albert) will meet her usual despatch. This vessel being so well known, and so generally preferred by passengers as a safe and good sea boat, it is unnecessary to remind passengers that beds, bedding, wines, &c. &c., are found on board, of the best quality.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to

R. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.
The DIANA goes over the Bar direct to the Melbourne Wharf, without having to lighten.

The new and faithfully built brigantine ...ONDELLE, 150 tons will shortly follow the Diana. 2281

FOR LAUNCESTON, WARRANTED FIRST VESSEL.

THE regular trading packet brig WILLIAM, John Thom, commander, will sail for the above port immediately at the Company's Wharf. It is the intention of the owner to continue this favourite packet in the trade; she is so well-known it is unnecessary to point out the advantages to shippers of her despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Thom, or

HENRY FISHER, Agent, City Depôt, 480, George-street.
All goods intended for this vessel will be received at the Flour Wharf by Mr. Dalgarno, and receipts given for same.

A small CARGO OF COALS wanted immediately. Apply to HENRY FISHER. 2376

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT,

THE fine Packet Brig WILLIAM HILL, James Skeyes, master, will sail in a few days. For freight apply on board, at the Bon Accord Wharf; or to

BROWN AND CO.

PACKET FOR ADELAIDE.

THE noted clipper PHANTOM, 268 tons register, H. Brown, commander, will have quick despatch, having half her cargo ready to go on board.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
1933 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND. TO SAIL ON THE TENTH.

THE splendid passenger ship MONARCH, 316 tons, Captain Small: being a chartered vessel, she will be despatched as above. Has room for about 100 tons of goods, which will be taken at a low rate. Her cabin and steerage accommodations are of a very superior order. Apply on board; or to

M. E. MURNIN,
2086 Queen-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,

THE FINE A1 Ship OLIVER CROMWELL, 500 tons, A. Alexander, having a portion of her cargo now on board will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply to the master, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.

As this vessel is under engagement to sail shortly for Auckland, freight if sent down soon will be taken at a low rate. Has room for two cabin and a few steerage passengers.
August 10. 2683

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE packet-brig MOA, 282 tons, Captain Norris. This vessel will positively sail on Tuesday, the 13th instant.
Has room for a few tons of light freight.
For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
2657 Lower Fort-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT. TO SAIL ON AN EARLY DAY.

THE SCHOONER LUCY JAMES has room for a few tons freight, which will be taken at a low rate.

BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
2567 Harrington-street.

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 ship ELEANOR LANCASTER, 480 tons, F. W. Lodge, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to

R. TOWNS.

Captain Lodge will take consignments of any goods intrusted to him; and passengers by this vessel may either leave at Honolulu, or proceed to California at their option, after arrival at Honolulu.
July 2. 243

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT,

THE fine teak-built Ship LOUISA, 242 tons, Robert Mailler, Commander, is now receiving cargo at Miller's Point Wharf; and having the greater part engaged she will have immediate despatch.
For terms of freight apply on board; or, to

THACKER AND CO.,
2096 541, George-street.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY. FOR CALCUTTA.

THE splendid new barque SUMNER A1, 695 tons register, JOHN WHITE, Commander. This vessel has very superior cabin accommodation, and offers a desirable opportunity to passengers by the overland route to England. She is a chartered ship, and under engagement to sail 1st September.
Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
2471 700, George-street.

FOR HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.

THE ALBION will sail from Newcastle for the above ports on the 14th instant. For passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
2509 LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

FOR LONDON. TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 16th INSTANT.

THE splendid new A1 frigate-built ship JOHN KNOX, P. Davidson, commander, 1800 tons burthen, having nearly all her cargo on board will sail positively as above. She carries an experienced surgeon, and immediate application is necessary. For cabin and steerage passages apply to the Commander, on board; or to

ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street; or to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

N.B.—Passengers by the above vessel are required to pay the balance of their passage-money without delay. 2660

FOR LONDON, FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY,

THE first-class regular trader TROPIC, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, commander. Has nearly all her cargo on board, and will sail 10th August. Has superior accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to
2786 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER

FOR LONDON. TO SAIL FEBRUARY 1, 1851,

THE new frigate BLACKWALL, pierced for 32 guns, 1000 tons, A1, 13 years, J. N. Tuome (late of the Walmer Castle), Commander.
This splendid ship, built expressly for the trade by her owners, Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, has first-rate accommodations for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to the undersigned, at whose Office plans of the accommodations may be seen.
33 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON,

THE first-class frigate-built ship BLENHEIM, 689 tons, A. S. Molison, commander, will be ready to receive cargo immediately on her arrival from Hobart Town, now hourly expected. Apply to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.; or,
J. B. METCALFE.

Goods for this vessel will be stored free of expense, at Campbell's Wharf, and the lowest current rate of freight will be taken from parties making immediate arrangements. 2145

WANTED, a first-class ship, to load for London.
J. B. METCALFE.
August 9. 2565

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class barque SALSETTE, 422 tons register, Colin Munro, commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to
2370 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A1 poop ship BERMONDSEY, 507 tons register, J. Paddle, Commander.
This vessel will be ready for sea in a few days. She has lofty 'tween decks, is well ventilated with patent scuttles all round (having lately carried emigrants), and is a desirable vessel for the conveyance of horses or cattle. Apply to Captain Paddle, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; or, to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
August 3. 2486

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine teak-built ship SANTIPORE, 515 tons William Thomas Robertson, commander. Apply to

R. TOWNS.
Towns' Wharf, July 29. 1948

TO PAINTERS, &c.

TENDERS, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until noon, on Saturday the 10th instant, for the performance of painting, colouring, and white-washing, at the Offices of the Commanding Royal Engineer, and Ordnance Storekeeper, at Sydney.
Forms of tender, and every information will be furnished on application at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer.
The tenders to be addressed to the Deputy Commissary General at Sydney, and endorsed "*Tenders for painting and colouring*."
The parties interested do not bind themselves to accept any tender, unless it be deemed eligible.

Commissariat New South Wales.
T. W. RAMSAY, Deputy Commissary General.
Sydney, August 5. 2344

TOWN COUNCIL OF GEELONG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the sum of six thousand pounds is required on loan, by the Corporation of Geelong, for a period of years. Parties willing to treat for such loan, will please to notify the terms upon which they will make the same, to Dr. Dickson, M. L. C., Sydney, or to the undersigned, from whom particulars of security, &c., can be ascertained. By order of the Council.

WILLIAM WEIRE. Town Clerk. Geelong.
Town Clerk's Office, Geelong, July 26. 2614

CONCERT. MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE Members of this Institution are informed that the SECOND MONTHLY CONCERT FOR THE PRESENT QUARTER Will be given by the MUSIC CLASS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.
The Concert will commence at half-past seven o'clock precisely.
Tickets, in accordance with the Bye-Law, will be issued to the members of the institution for this Concert, at one shilling each, and additional tickets for ladies at the same fee, upon application to the librarian previous to the Concert.
August 9. 2613

MR. DEANE'S PROMENADE CONCERT will take place at the Royal Hotel, on Wednesday evening next, the 14th August.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission—One Shilling.
The programme will appear in Wednesday's *Herald*. 2674

MRS. MONTEITH begs to inform gentlemen and families resident in or visiting Sydney, that she has opened a boarding establishment in Bligh-street, where every comfort and convenience is provided at a moderate charge. 2524

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JOSEPH SMITH, Hatter, of No. 258, Pitt-street, in notifying that he is about removing to more commodious premises on the opposite side of the street, begs to return his sincere thanks to his patrons and the public generally for past favours, and to inform them, that in order to expedite his removal, he is now selling off his large and varied stock of Hats and Caps at *very low prices*.
Sydney, August 6. 2426

FOR SALE, AT HALE'S KING-STREET,

A SPLENDID inlaid Chess Table, from the celebrated house of Lanes, Birmingham. As a work of art it is worthy of inspection, and the only one yet imported.
Mr. Hale would embrace the present opportunity of informing his patrons that he has made extensive additions to his former stock, and respectfully solicits attention to the following articles, recently imported, and which, for quality and elegance will be found equal to any house in Sydney.
Elegant tea and coffee services, silver mounted
Liqueur stands, revolving and plain
Cruet stands, cake baskets, and salvers
Fine cut-glass triple stand, sugar baskets, and butter coolers
Gold and silver watches of every description
Clocks of all kinds, for the drawing-room or cottage
Beautiful cameos, in every variety of mounting
Diamonds, rubies, and pearls, in rings of the most beautiful patterns

FOR THE MAYOR'S FANCY BALL.
Gold armlets, necklets, bracelets, the new Victoria drop brooch, and Prince of Wales torquoi feathers, the most elegant ornament that can be purchased.

T. Hale begs to return his best thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received, especially in the practical branch of the business, and he assures the public that all the prices or charges made at either of his shops will be found strictly moderate.
90, King-street, and
206, George-street South. 2028

NOVELTIES IN FANCY HEAD DRESSES, &c.

MRS. DAVIES begs to announce that she has now ready for inspection a choice assortment of new and elegant Fancy Head Dresses, adapted to various costumes, and specially imported for the approaching Fancy Dress Ball.
Also, a variety of gold and silver trimmings, in gimps, fringes, and tassels.
Gold, silver, bugle, and pearl girdles, glove tops, coronets, &c.
French flowers, gloves, and satin slippers.
George-street,
2664 Opposite the Commercial Bank

MRS. A. SPEIRS, MILLINER, 492, GEORGE-STREET, THIRD DOOR FROM HUNTER-STREET,

REQUESTS an early call from her kind friends, having just opened a fresh stock, consisting of head dresses, silk and satin bonnets, some superb bridal bonnets with a variety of other fancy articles, combined with the former stock lately received per Hooghly. The whole now ready for inspection. 2576

MR. AUGUSTUS DREUTLER, having lately returned from Europe by the Bank of England, with a large and well assorted stock of Goods, bought and selected by himself at the best houses in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, begs respectfully to inform his friends, that in order to make room for future shipments, daily expected, he has determined to sell off his present new stock at reduced prices, consisting of:—

ENGLISH GOODS.

The largest and best assorted stock in the colony of—
Grey calicoes, domestics, shirtings, and sheetings
White calicoes, shirtings, longcloths, mediums, Croydons, dowlas, and sheeting
White and coloured embossed shirtings and glazed calicoes
Ditto ditto roll jacconets
Ditto ditto twilled Silecias

Prints
Gentlemen's cotton shirts, linen fronts, at all prices
Ditto fancy regatta, at all prices
Merino and worsted shirts and drawers
Pilot cloths, wool-dyed Siberiennes, fancy and worsted coatings
Flannel, of every description
Blankets, ditto ditto
Counterpanes, ditto ditto
Quilts, ditto ditto
Moleskins, ditto ditto
Cotton velvets, ditto ditto
Plaids, ditto ditto
Printed de laines, ditto ditto
Coburg and Orleans cloth, ditto ditto
Merino, Alpaca, lustre, ditto ditto
Parramatta cloths, ditto ditto
Lastings, ditto ditto
Printed muslin and balzorines
Book, mull, and jacconet muslin
Laces, of every description, at astonishingly low prices
Nets and quillings, idem, ditto ditto ditto
Whisker blondes, ditto ditto ditto
Needlework, linen, and lawn handkerchiefs
Satin and sarsnet ribbons
Linens, lawns, diapers, and huckabacks, in pieces
Brown and undressed hollands
Window ditto
Ducks and drills
Linen, union, and cotton tick
Carpets, of every description
Hearth rugs, ditto ditto
Linen and union hearth coverings
Waddings and wadded bed coverings, a new article
Bonnets of every description
Ladies boots and shoes, ditto ditto
Gloves
Socks and stockings, a regular assortment
Silk pocket handkerchiefs
Corded petticoats
Whalebone of every size
White and coloured reel cotton of the very best description, in 100, 200, and 300 yards, may be particularly recommended, the same as the following articles:—
Pins, needles, crotchet and mending cotton, linen thread, metal, wire, and linen buttons, cotton cords, wire ribbons, stay and worsted bindings, cotton, imperial and linen tapes, pasteboard, leather belts, hooks and eyes, &c., &c.

An invoice of ironmongery

FRENCH GOODS.

Cashmere, gros de Napoleon, Lustre de Cavaignac, gros de Klapka
Lustre de soie, cameleons, brilliantines, madonna, alepines and merinos
Silk velvets, black and coloured
Satins, satinets, poulte de soie, gros de Lyons, watered and striped
Silks, marceline, and sarsnets
Barège, creophane, crape, and crape sisse
Real laces, blonds, nets, veils, and falls
A choice selection of ladies' dresses, viz.:—Batiste, barège, organdis, balzerines, muslins, jacconets
Cambrics, de laines, and cashmeres
Several cases of cambrics, of the celebrated house of Mulhouse
Shawls and scarfs, warranted fast colours
A superior assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's kid gloves, Paris made
Silk pocket handkerchiefs, Lyons printed
A choice selection of St. Etienne satin and sarsnet bonnet ribbons
Ditto ditto ditto artificial flowers
A nice assortment of waistcoatings, amongst them a few black embroidered cassimeres
Gentlemen's shirts, fancy fronts, Paris made
Elastic braces and garters, in great variety
White and coloured tarletin muslin
Parfumerie, combs of every description
Hanging paper in great variety
Sardines
A mustard mill, with instructions
Champagne, Jaquesson, Moet and Richardet
Claret
Old pale brandy, of a superior quality.

SWISS GOODS.

Gold and silver watches of a superior quality
A choice selection of Geneva jewellery
Prints, fast colours, ginghams
Printed muslins, and organdis
Fancy organdis dresses
White, book, mull, and tarletin muslin
Embroidered, bordered net, and trimming for the same
A large assortment of silk ribbons, of every description
Several cases of cotton goods, for the Island trade
Gruyère cheese, extrait d'absinthe
Eau de Botot
Cortaillod

GERMAN GOODS.

Broadcloth, cassimere, and fancy trouserings
Saxony merinoes and Thibets
Saxony domets and flannels
Velvet of Crefeld
Gros de Berlin
Real black lace
Linen damasks for tablecloths and serviettes
Fancy table covers, a new style
Wax cloth, of a superior quality
Curtain fringes, at very low prices
Linen tapes all sizes
Cotton and Lisle socks, stockings, and gloves
Berlin wool, canvas, and patterns
Ditto ditto made articles
Vienna and Berlin silver goods, Vienna clocks
Ditto pearl buttons
Iserlohn brass goods, including some of the much admired window curtain holders, &c.
Horsehair coverings
Musical instruments in great variety
Pencils sealing-wax, &c.
Wax and stearine candles

Hock as Johanisburger, Rudeschimer, Hockheimer
Affenthaler and Margraefler
Kirschenwasser, *from* the Black Forest

The real Eau de Cologne, being the only person in the colony to whom Mr. F. M. Farina, No. 47,011, in Cologne, sends direct.

ITALIAN GOODS.

Silk velvets, for waistcoats
Black and coloured Gros de Naples
Black crape
Leghorn and Tuscan hats and bonnets
Beads.
Country orders promptly attended to. 2616

LLAMAS. LLAMAS. LLAMAS.

HENRY HAYES AND CO. have much pleasure in informing their numerous patrons and friends, that they have received a case of Llama Cloths, of most beautiful texture, comprising every shade of colour, which will be landed ex Diana in a few days; together with a great variety of fancy goods, suitable for the forthcoming season. Further particulars in a future advertisement.

HENRY HAYES AND CO., Naval and Military Tailors,
2188 416, George-street.

BALL COSTUME AND EVENING DRESSES.

GEORGE CHISHOLM begs to inform his friends, that he has now open, a beautiful assortment of *French and Swiss Embroidered and Flounced Dresses*, in every colour; also, a large lot of *Satins* and *Watered Silks*, suitable for *Slips* and *Fancy Costumes*.
Several cases of *French Flowers*, containing *Chaplets, Coronets, Head Dresses, Feathers*, and *Gold and Silver Flowers*, which will be sold *decidedly cheap*. 2467

NOTICE.—WHITE KID GLOVES.

GEORGE CHISHOLM has just imported a very large lot of *Ladies'* and *Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves*, of the very best quality.
Ladies ............ 10½d. per pair.
Gentlemen's ...... 1s. ditto.
2468 253, Pitt-street.

MAYOR'S FANCY BALL.

THE costume room at Pitt and Preston's will remain open this evening (Saturday) until 9 o'clock.
Ladies' costumes ready for use from 35s. each
Gentlemen's ditto ditto, 21s. each
An immense variety of materials for making all descriptions of costumes will be sold at cost price and under, in consequence of a dissolution of partnership on the 31st of the present month.
Terms—Cash.
EMPORIUM,
2658 263, Pitt-street.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES, IN CONSEQUENCE OF REMOVAL FROM THE PREMISES, ON SATURDAY, 17TH INSTANT.

RICH CUT GLASS AND CHINA, ON SALE FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

THE proprietor having a few choice Goods of the above description to dispose of (and which were all picked from an extensive stock of his in England), respectfully invites the attention of the gentry and families of Sydney and its vicinity to an inspection of them, when he flatters himself they will be found such a choice selection as have rarely, if ever, been seen in the colonies.
The following are a few of them—
A richly painted China tea service
2 rich China breakfast sets
6 spirit decanters
Claret and water jugs
Pair magnificent lustres
Champagnes, liqueurs, and hocks
Rich cut sugar basins
Elegant China ornaments
Pair Sheffield plated branches
Silver cruet frame
Cut glass dessert service
Rich China ditto ditto
8 elegant worked Berlin-wool chair covers
A complete set of Heath's Portraits of the Nobility, and four sets of Art Union Etchings and Engravings
And a few other goods of the richest description.
They will positively be on sale only for a few days, at

W. G. HENFREY'S,
Corner of Palmer and William streets, Woolloomooloo. 2395

THE NEW PARCELS DELIVERY CONVEYANCE, just started for the convenience of persons residing in the suburbs, Woolloomooloo, Balmain, South Head Road, North Shore, in fact all parts within four miles of the Post Office. The idea has been suggested by remarks such as—"I like your Coffee much, but the distance is so great, and, Mr. Campbell, a pound of your excellent Coffee, I should purchase all my groceries here, but it is too far to send; this (the lb. of coffee) I can put in my pocket.
It is well known that the ordinary mode of thanking for favours received is by words—Edwin Campbell feels pleasure in improving upon this old and easy method, in addition to that of coffee roasting, and is assured it will be as well appreciated. E. C. begs to inform his customers, and those who desire to become *customers*, that for their convenience a light Parcels Van has been constructed capable of being drawn with ease many miles during the day; the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and Western parts of the City and outskirts will be traversed on consecutive days, and the inhabitants called upon for orders in the morning. The goods ordered will be delivered in the afternoon of the same day.
E. C.'s main object is to save the valuable time and trouble of his customers,—this is a far more substantial method than the most expressive words, of making a return for the immense amount of patronage and support he has received.
Many persons send a distance of two miles to the Coffee Depôt, perhaps three times a week, a slight calculation will show that the parcels' van will save the trouble of walking six hundred and twenty-four miles in the short space of twelve months, a distance which would occupy an ordinary walker nearly twenty-days, even if he were to walk ten hours each day.

EDWIN CAMPBELL.
487, George-street,
And number One Sydney,
2679 Opposite the Barrack Gate.

REDUCTION IN BUTTER.

RABY ROLL BUTTER
Camden roll butter, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Mount Keera roll butter, 1s. 4d. per lb.
Wollongong fresh butter, 1s. 4d
Wollongong salt butter, 1s. (one shilling) per lb.
Good salt butter TEN-PENCE per lb.
Observe, at A. DAVY'S,
550, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
☞ Shipping supplied on liberal terms. 2648

SARDINES AND SALMON.

760 TINS Sardines, small, medium, and large size, à l'huile
400 Tins salmon, 1 and 2 lb. tins
10 Tierces pickled salmon
FOR SALE CHEAP,
At A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart,
Observe, 550, George-street,
2649 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

TO CAPTAINS, OWNERS, AGENTS OF VESSELS TAKING THEIR DEPARTURE FROM SYDNEY, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

GENTLEMEN,—In calling your attention to the accompanying certificate, may I request the support of your patronage to the consumption of an article conducive to the health and comfort of passengers leaving this port on a lengthy voyage.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES BRIEARS.

On board the Cadet.
Somervill's Wharf, Sydney, June 28, 1850.
Sir,—I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the state of perfection in which the Glasgow Beef Hams shipped by you were prepared; whether as to the curing, spicing, or smoking, they were alike creditable. I used them on the passage hence to AMOY, MANILA, and back to this port, occupying a voyage of eleven months, so that I had full opportunity from experience of testing their goodness, a sample of which may now be seen at the agent's office. You are quite at liberty to make use of this communication in any manner you may require.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R. PRATT.
Mr. James Briears,
Glasgow Ham and Provision Warehouse,
Corner of King and Clarence streets. 2671

ENGLISH and Dutch Cheese for sale, at

A. DAVY'S,
City Tea Mart,
Observe, 550, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.
4 Tons excellent Bathurst Cheese, adapted for shipping. 2647

WHITE HERRINGS
RED DITTO
LEGHORN HATS.

JUST LANDED, ex Oliver Cromwell, in beautiful condition—
White herrings, in barrels and half-barrels
Yarmouth red herrings, in half-barrels.
Also,
An invoice of Leghorn hats.
On sale at the stores of

GEORGE SMALL,
2661 4, Jamison-street.

DERWENT POTATOES.
DERWENT SEED POTATOES.

JUST imported, as the best sample, from Van Diemen's Land, by the bag or ton, at FEARNLEY'S noted cheap corn stores, near the Queen's Wharf, Lower George-street. 2675

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY'S RAMS FOR SALE.

RAMS may be selected at Port Stephens, upon application to Philip Gidley King, Esq., superintendent of stock at Stroud.
First class, fifty shillings each
Second class, forty shillings each
Third class, thirty shillings each
J. EDWARD EBSWORTH,
Commissioner for the A. A. Company.
Port Stephens, August 9. 2625

COLONIAL AND OTHER WINES BOTTLED in Bond, in Store, or in Cellar, by the undersigned.
They are the only parties possessing "*Masterman's Patent Bottling and Corking Machines*," by which all leakage and breakage is effectually prevented; and at least *one hogshead per hour* bottled without any difficulty. They will either supply all materials for bottling corking, and casing, or find the machines and competent men to manage them, at their own or any other stores, or private houses.
COLONIAL WINES shipped to London or India, to their agents, and prepared for sale at either place, all responsibility being taken by the advertisers.
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
2670 Donovan's Buildings, Circular Wharf.

GRAY AND ROBERTSON'S pale and brown Sherries, in quarter casks, direct from that house.

As these fine wines are too expensive for the trade, they will be sold to private families by the *single cask*.

Fine old PORT WINE, in wood and bottle, just landed, in quarter-casks and hogsheads, and in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases—quarts and pints.

CAMPBELLTON WHISKEY.

Just landed, another shipment of Beith, Ross, and Co.'s celebrated Campbellton Whiskey, in quarter-casks.
W. NIMMO AND CO.,
Donovan's Buildings, 3, Circular Wharf.
2659

ALE AND PORTER.

JUST LANDED, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned—
Allsopp's No. 3 ale, brewed October 1849
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s double stout
Hoare and Co.'s ditto ditto
Goding and Co.'s ditto ditto
Byass' bottled ale and porter, 3 and 4 dozen casks.
392 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ALE AND PORTER.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex Cadet, Ale and Porter, Younger and Co.'s brand. The beer is well known in most of the neighbouring colonies, in which it always commands the highest market price for ale and porter.
1997 MACINTOSH AND HIRST.

TAYLOR'S DOUBLE BROWN STOUT,

FOR SALE, at Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s,
Campbell's Wharf, Sydney,
August 10. 2620

WATER TANKS FOR SALE.

A FEW new Water Tanks of 750 gallons each, for sale on board the Monarch.
M. E. MURNIN,
2268 Queen-street.

SUGAR CANE PLANTS.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

PARTIES purchasing the above are informed that a market is open for any quantity of Sugar Cane for the purpose of distillation, on application to
HENRY FISHER,
Distiller,
No. 337, George-street, Sydney,
2487 Opposite the Old Burial Ground.

POTATOES, Van Diemen's Land, ex William, and ex William Hill, on sale at the stores of
HENRY FISHER,
480, George-street,
City Depôt.
August 9 2590

3000 BAGS SUGAR of superior quality
40 Cases ditto
18 Bags black pepper
25 Cases rum, O. P.
7 Ditto cigars
7 Tons sapan wood
Ex Justina, from Sourabaya, for sale by
S. WILKINSON, JUN.,
2234 Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, a 23 cwt. bower Anchor, with a chain cable of a suitable size, 120 fathoms long. Apply to Captain FLETCHER, on board the ship Diana, Circular Quay.
August 5. 2334

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Round, square, and flat iron
Waterloo horse shoe iron
Sheet and boiler plate iron
Blister and coach spring steel
Sheet lead, 4, 5, 6 lbs
Sheet zinc in 5 cwt. casks
Coil and trace chains
Holloware in assorted packages
Hale's and Price's patent sperm candles
White lead
Boiled oil
Spirits of turpentine
Iron pots, 3 to 20 gallons
Camp ovens
Ewbank's nails, 1½ to 6 inch
Hurdle nails and flooring brads
Striped 3 bushel sacks
Brown and white Windsor soap
Carron cart boxes
Plough share wings
Patent shot
Sheepshears
Turkey oil, Chartley Forest, rag, and scythe stones
Patent and crown scythes
LEVICKS AND PIPER,
2627 546, George-street.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, at R. APPLETON'S Pawn Shop, opposite Wright's Brewery, Bathurst-street, a splendid double-bodied GIG, warranted sound, and in good order, nearly new, Cary's build, and cost £50.
N.B.—Money lent at this establishment, on portable property, from a needle to an anchor.
To be sold cheap at
APPLETON'S PAWN SHOP,
Bathurst-street.
August 9. 2635

THIS is to give notice that no person is authorised to draw orders on me after this date.
W. PEISLEY,
Parramatta.
August 9. 2615

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1844, (FORMERLY OF BATHURST-STREET)
SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, OPPOSITE THE ROYAL HOTEL, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

THE undersigned, in returning thanks to those settlers, private families, and the public, who have so long patronised his establishment, begs respectfully to inform them that he has removed his Office to the adjoining house, and having more conveniences, he is determined to carry on business on an improved system. He further begs to state that a private room is appropriated for the reception of employers; and having made arrangements also for servants, an apartment will be occupied as their waiting room where they will be in attendance daily for hire.
Private families may rely upon procuring really respectable and competent persons of good character.
Settlers and others may also be suited with servants, as applicants are numerous of every description.
New y-arrived immigrants and others seeking employment (both male and female) should apply—but those only of good character.
There are now various males and females disengaged and married couples.
N.B.—Not connected by any means with any other Office of the kind.
2637 H. F. BRIMMER.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WILBERFORCE.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of the above Church, according to amended plans and specifications, to be seen at Mr. C. Vickery's, Wilberforce. Security will be required.
All tenders to be forwarded under cover, addressed to the Trustees, previous to the 24th instant.
August 1. 2063

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.

TENDERS are required for the erection of a National School-house in the village of Bowenfels, according to plan and specifications, lying at the stores of McLennan and Rose, who will in the mean time give any information required.
Tenders to be opened by the Local Patrons on Monday, 26th August, current.
JOHN McLENNAN,
Secretary.
Bowenfels, August 7. 2549

A CARD.

WANTED to purchase (of respectable parties), books, clothing, linen, furniture, works of art, dressing cases, carpets, guns, pistols, and miscellaneous property of every description by
R. M. LINDSAY,
Kent-street,
Near the Hunter's River Wharf.
N.B.—A note addressed, parties waited at their own residence. Always on sale, guns by Manton, Purdey, Lancaster, Rigby, Nock, Long and all the most eminent makers. 2606

£500 WANTED, on Mortgage of City Property, at eight per cent. For particulars apply to G. H. HOGARD Law Stationer, 204, Elizabeth-street North. 2656

LONG BOAT WANTED.

WANTED to purchase, a Long Boat, 22 feet.
M. E. MURNIN
257 Queen-street.

WANTED to purchase, 1500 Wethers, in good shipping order.
M. E. MURNIN.
2183 Queen-street.

WANTED to purchase, a good strong serviceable Horse, broken in to harness, warranted sound and free from vice, age from five to six years, for which a liberal price will be given, at R. APPLETON'S, Pawnbroker, Bathurst-street, opposite Wright's Brewery.
N.B.—Wanted, a good Milk Cow. 2636

A VISITING GOVERNESS, competent to instruct two girls (of nine and six years) in a sound English Education, including Needlework, with the rudiments of French and Music, is required in a Protestant family, residing in Sydney. Experience in teaching, and satisfactory references indispensable. Apply for address at the *Herald* Office. 2599

WANTED, Silk Finisher and two Body Makers; to good workmen the best prices and constant employment will be given.
JOSEPH SMITH
Hatter,
2427 No. 258, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Man as general House Servant in a public house. Testimonials as to character and ability will be indispensable. Apply to ANTHONY FINN, Old South Head Road. 2572

WANTED, a Nursemaid and a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. THORNE, Ecclesbourne; or, at the office of G. THORNE AND Co., 591, George-street. 2617

WANTED, SIX SHEPHERDS, for the Burnett District. Apply before twelve o'clock, this day, at the office of
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Spring-street.
August 9. 2632

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A GOOD steady Pressman will hear of a permanent situation, by applying at No. 337, George-street, opposite the Cathedral. 2668

WANTED, a MAN SERVANT, one who thoroughly understands his business. He must be a good plain cook and of good address. Apply at the Pantechnetheca, 451 George-street. 2667

WANTED, by a young man, of two years' colonial experience a situation in a store, warehouse, or office. He can write an excellent hand, and would be willing to make himself useful in any capacity to meet the wishes of his employers. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address, G. B., *Herald* Office.
No objection to the country. 2684

TO DRAPERS ASSISTANTS.

WANTED a Junior Hand. Apply to S. POTTER, Essex House, 242, Brickfield Hill. 2681

THE MAYOR'S BALL.

WANTED, 100 Quarts of Milk. Apply to T. W. FOSTER, Confectioner, 418, George-street. 2631

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### DEPARTURES.

August 9.—Lavina, schooner, 64 tons, Captain Baldey, for Melbourne. Passenger—Mr. William Jones.

August 9.—Franklin, Government barque, 295 tons, Captain Wellett, for Hobart Town.

August 9.—Bandicoot, schooner, 55 tons, Captain Irvine, for Launceston and Circular Head.

August 9.—Prince of Wales, brig, 112 tons, Captain Hughes, for Melbourne. Passengers—Lieutenant Richards, Mr. J. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Flower and child, Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. Weir, Mrs. Cherry and son, Mr. Russcett, Mr. Stapleton, Mr. Clifford and wife, Mr. Butler, Mr W. Welch.

August 9.—Jane, barque, 221 tons, Captain Fowler, for the South Seas, with whaling stores.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Sir John Byng, for Launceston via Newcastle; Favourite, for Moreton Bay.

### CLEARANCES.

August 9.—Sir John Byng, brig, 169 tons, Captain Levien, for Launceston via Newcastle, in ballast.

August 9.—Favourite, schooner, 96 tons, Captain Steriker, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Coutts, Mr. Thom, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Alford, Mr. Morgan, P. Comerford, Thos. Carey, W. Burham and wife, R. Bolton.

### COASTERS INWARDS.

August 9.—William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, from Wollongong, with 60 bags potatoes, 2 tons bark, 60 kegs butter, 2 casks ale, 4 pigs, 6 calves, and 100 sides leather; Maitland, steamer, 104, Paine, from Morpeth, with 49 trusses hay, 14 bundles sheepskins, 19 hides, and 1 keg tongues; Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, from Morpeth, with 60 trusses hay, 40 bushels barley, 20 bushels wheat, 3 calves, and sundries.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 9.—Paterson Packet, 41, Brown, for Morpeth, with sundries; Jeannie Deanes, 31, Witcher, for Ulladulla, in ballast; Emma, 25, M'Intyre, for the Manning, with sundries; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong; Bee, 12, Coulson, for Kiama, with sundries; Vixen, 46, Dixson, for the Richmond, with sundries; Lass o' Gowrie, 15, Martin, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Maitland, steamer, 104, Paine, for Morpeth, with sundries.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For Adelaide.—By the Wild Irish Girl, and Mazeppa, this evening, at 6.

For Auckland.—By the Mos, this evening, at six.

For London.—By the Tropic, on Wednesday evening, at six, and by the John Knox and Ajax, on Friday evening at six.

For Manila and Amoy.—By the Duke of Roxburgh, this evening, at six.

### PORTLAND.

Arrivals.—July 26 Essington, brig, Mills, from Sydney via Port Fairy. 27. City of Sydney, Fawthrop, from Launceston.

### PORT PHILLIP.

Arrivals.—August 1. Helen, schooner, 70 tons, J. Eady, from Sydney 17th ultimo.

Departures.—July 31. Diana, for Sydney via Port Albert; Skene, for Launceston.

Clearance.—Culloden, ship, 726 tons, H Ferguson, for Sydney; passengers—Dr. Thompson, and 14 in the steerage.

*** The ship signalled to the southward yesterday evening, was a long way off the land at sunset, and the wind being very light from the westward, she could not be expected to make the port before morning.

The Indus for London having nearly completed her repairs, has commenced taking in cargo, and will get away about the end of the week.

The Juno, steamer Captain Kirsopp, from Sydney, called at Manila in April last, and proceeded on to China.

The English barque Anjeer, sailed from Manila for this port, with sugar, &c., sometime prior to the departure of the Caldew.

### DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

| August. | | SUN rises | SUN sets | HIGH WATER morn. | HIGH WATER even. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | SATURDAY | 6 47 | 5 18 | 9 34 | 9 53 |
| 11 | SUNDAY | 6 41 | 5 19 | 10 12 | 10 30 |

Moon, first quarter, 3 51 A.M., August 15.

### ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, August 10,

Will be produced the admired Extravaganza entitled the SPHINX. Adelpates, Mr. Rogers; Œdipus, Madame Torning; Stupidites, Mr. Hydes; Mercury, Mrs. Guerin; Themyssis, Mrs. Gibbs; Jocasta, Mrs. Rogers; Verenysis, Miss Hart; the Sphinx, Mr. F. Howson. To be followed by the Interlude of MRS. BUNBURY'S SPOONS: Mr. Highbury Barnes, Mr. Rogers; Bob Twinks, Mr. F. Howson; Job Smith, Mr. Hydes; the Major, Mr. Belfield; Captain Slim, Mr. Spencer; Mrs. Bunbury, Mrs. Gibbs; Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Rogers; Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Willis; Patty, Miss E Griffiths. To conclude with (first time at half-price) THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*We cannot undertake to correct the errors in the reports of provincial races which appear in local papers. Very few of our readers would take the trouble to read a correspondence on the important point of whether Glaucus jostled Woodpecker, or Woodpecker jostled Glaucus, three months ago.*

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

## PUBLIC WORKS.

The principle of making the inhabitants of particular districts pay the expense of their local improvements, is one which we have always upheld, and difficult as it would have been to make the District Councils work well, we were always of opinion that the Legislature ought to have endeavoured to do so instead of throwing obstacles in the way of all who were favourable to the scheme. Some system of municipal or local government must very shortly be introduced. If every district had to pay for a moiety of the expense of its police, there would not be so many petitions for increased police protection as are at present before the Police Committee of the Legislative Council.

It does not follow, however, that every public work in a district should be paid for by that district. Some of them should be clearly borne on the general revenues of the colony. The improvement of the harbour of Newcastle is a benefit to the whole of the districts sending produce to Sydney by the Hunter; the bridge over the Nepean is of importance to the whole of the southern districts; the Wellington and the western districts generally will be interested in a bridge at Bathurst; and the inhabitants of Windsor cannot be said to have such an exclusive interest in the bridge near their town, that they should be called upon to bear the whole expense.

At present, we believe, the last named bridge is in a very dangerous state; and, although it may be temporarily repaired so as to last for a few months, it is evident it will be imperatively necessary to build a new bridge in the course of next year. According to the letter of the law, we suppose the building of the bridge will devolve upon the Windsor Road Trust. This body, however, will not be able to perform the duty. They have under their care thirty-one miles of road, much of which is merely a bush track, and no portion of it has ever been properly metalled. Here, therefore, is work which will swallow up all the funds they can be expected to raise. If it depends upon the Windsor Road Trust it is clear the work will never be done, and the large grain growing district on the other side of South Creek will be cut off from bringing their produce to market.

The whole question of public works must be taken into consideration by the Legislature. A bridge where there is much traffic would pay a large interest for the money expended, by exacting a moderate toll, and it is worthy of enquiry whether some system of issuing public works' debentures might not be devised, by which the cost of permanent and expensive works might be spread over a number of years, instead of being made an immediate charge upon the revenue. If the expense of such a work as the bridge at Windsor were divided into four parts, one raised by local taxation, one defrayed from the current revenue, one from the portion of the land fund applicable to internal improvements, and the remaining fourth by debentures payable at periods extending from five to twenty years, it would not press heavily upon the resources of the colony, and could be immediately commenced.

We throw out these hints for the consideration of the Government and the legislature, and shall take an early opportunity of recurring to the subject, which appears to us to be one of very considerable importance.

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The despatch from Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, on the transportation question, was by mistake inserted in yesterday's *Herald* as a "Council Paper." It had not been laid before the Council, and was evidently not intended for perusal in this colony. It arrived with other important despatches on the same subject from England by the last vessel. We regret that we have not had time to comment on it this morning, as we intended to do, but on Monday we hope to be able to pay our respects to it. We have not read a despatch for some years that has caused such painful feelings as were excited by the perusal of this extraordinary document.

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In reference to an article of yesterday on the Bank Returns, we have been requested to explain that the mode in which the Anglo-colonial Establishments keep their accounts, in respect to exchange operations, causes that difference between their assets and liabilities in different quarters of the year which we have hitherto called their working capital. For example, the bills on London, purchased by them, are, when remitted, deducted from their assets, while the same operation in the Colonial Banks would appear as a balance due from other Banks. Thus the process by which the assets of the Anglo-colonial Banks have been on the face of the Bank Returns so much reduced during the last year or last quarter, is exactly the same as that by which the Colonial Banks show the balance in their favour in London, which was quoted yesterday. The term "working capital" as deduced from the difference between the assets and liabilities of the Anglo-colonial Banks, is not strictly correct, as it does not embrace the large sum which, from the great fluctuation in their assets that we have remarked on, must necessarily be engaged in the exchange transactions of these establishments.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the Chair at half-past three o'clock.

### PETITIONS.

Mr. WENTWORTH presented a petition from Messrs. Inder and Co., complaining of the non-payment of their demand for work performed at the Museum, and praying that the House would without delay pass a vote for that purpose.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY explained that these claims with reference to the Museum had been for a considerable period under the notice of the Government, and he trusted that he should be able in an early part of the ensuing week to come down to the House with some definite proposition on the subject.

The petition was then received.

Mr. DONALDSON presented a petition from a number of merchants and others, complaining of the bad management of the Post Office, more especially as to the retention of newspapers, and the delays which occurred in the delivery of late mails, and praying that such matters of complaint might be inquired into.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY stated his readiness, at the proper time, to offer satisfactory explanations upon the subject.

### DESPATCHES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table a series of despatches on the subject of immigration, being a continuation of those already printed by the direction of the House.

Ordered to be printed.

### NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. WENTWORTH gave notice of his intention on Tuesday next to move, that an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to lay on the table of this House, a copy of all official documents connected with the land order for £850 addressed to his Excellency in favour of the Rev. Dr. Lang, and dated 16th June, 1849.

Mr. DONALDSON gave notice of his intention on Friday next to move that a Select Committee, to consist, with the mover, of seven members, be appointed to inquire into and report upon the allegations contained in a petition presented on the 9th instant by the Member for Durham, relating to the Sydney Post Office. The committee to consist, with the mover, of the Colonial Secretary, the Auditor General, Mr. Ebden, Major Mercer, Mr. Wentworth, and Mr. Lamb.

### JEWISH SYNAGOGUE MELBOURNE.

Mr. EBDEN moved "That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the supplementary estimate for the present year, a sum not exceeding five hundred pounds, for the purpose of enabling the members of the Jewish persuasion to complete their Synagogue and Minister's dwelling in the city of Melbourne." The honorable gentleman in bringing forward this motion, drew attention to the resolution which had been arrived at during former years for extending a similar aid to the members of the Hebrew faith in Sydney. The Jews of Melbourne, he said, were as respectable as any other body of their fellow citizens, and while they contributed equally to the general revenue they were entitled to a fair share in its distribution.

Dr. LANG admitted that the claim of the Jews would be a good one if the distribution of the funds for public worship was vested in the Council. The Government, however, had taken into its own hands the administration of this branch of the public expenditure, and the Council had nothing, therefore, to do with it. It was this principle which had been affirmed by the Council in refusing to vote any sum for the Gaol Chaplains.

Mr. WENTWORTH could see no analogy between the present claim and the case of the Gaol Chaplains. The latter belonged to establishments which were provided for by Schedule C, while those of the Jewish persuasion were expressly excluded from all provision of this nature.

Mr. MURRAY thought that if this assistance was wanted the House ought to give it. He could not, however, assent to the proposition that the mere omission of any provision in Schedule C. gave an answerable claim, for the same reason might be urged in favour of Mahometanism or any other religion not yet professed in the colony.

Mr. M'INTYRE expressed a desire to know how far the Government would be disposed to grant a similar aid to all denominations. Unless there was such a disposition they could scarcely pass the present motion.

The motion was then put and carried, and the Address was ordered to be presented by the Speaker.

### MR. JOHN MORING.

Mr. DONALDSON, in making the motion that stood on the paper in his name, viz., "(1.) That in the opinion of this Council the case of John Moring, whose petition is now on the table of the House, is one of those cases which this Council should take into its favourable consideration. (2.) That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will cause to be placed on the Supplementary *Estimate for* the year 1850 the sum of £200, being the amount of fair and reasonable compensation to the said John Moring, under all the circumstances of his case," said it was not his intention to trouble the House with any long address. The subject had for three sessions been before the House, and in each of them the petitions of Mr. Moring had been ordered to be printed, and had been laid upon the table of the House, and therefore he took it that honorable members were fully acquainted with all the details of the subject, and could in no way be taken by surprise in this matter. The reason he had not before taken the same course he now proposed, was, that although it was sufficiently evident from the documents that Moring's claim was just, still there was one link wanting in the chain, which was now supplied in the shape of the opinion of the Judge who tried the case. He thought that the documents fully proved that if Mr. Moring had been guilty of any delinquency, it was not an intentional delinquency; that it was a delinquency not contemplated by Mr. Moring whilst performing his public duty, and which arose out of the peculiar wording of the Act. His case was simply this:—In the collection of the Electoral Roll, Moring omitted the name of a person of the name of Ward, and by so doing subjected himself to a heavy penalty. The wilful omission of any name was punishable by fine, and in contemplation of law the omission was illegal, though not so in the ordinary acceptation of that word. If then this omission was not intended, and it took place in the performance of a public duty, then it was a fit case for the House to step in, and to shield the party from the consequences of the act. The opinion of His Honor Mr. Justice Therry, who tried the case, served to clearly prove that there had been no culpable neglect, and he would read the concluding passages of that opinion. They were as follows:—"At the trial it appeared to be assumed that it was incumbent on the plaintiff to prove positive or wilful negligence—which certainly was not proved, and which may be the reason why the defendant, at his trial, did not offer to prove non-negligence. I forbear to enter upon the legal liabilities of the defendant, as that question was disposed of by the verdict of the Jury, and upon the application of the defendant for a new trial. At the same time I deem it right to state, that on the whole, I am deeply impressed with the opinion that the case was one of hardship. There was no evidence of improper or corrupt conduct of any kind—no case of wilful neglect was made out against him: but the neglect established against him was the omission to do a duty which he did not show sufficient grounds for not having performed." He thought a more fit case for the interference of the House had never been made out, and he had therefore no hesitation in proposing the resolution.

Mr. ALLEN seconded the motion, which was carried, and the address ordered to be presented to His Excellency by the Speaker and the Colonial Secretary.

### SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Mr. MARTIN moved the following resolution:—1. That in the opinion of this Council the officers hereunder mentioned ought not to be paid for their services any greater sums than those set opposite their respective names, namely—The Crown Solicitor for Criminal business, £300; the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, £500; the Crown Prosecutor, £400; the Commissioner of the Court of Requests, County of Cumberland, £500; the Registrar of the Court of Requests, Sydney, £200: total, £1900. 2. That inasmuch as the salaries at present paid to the above officers amount in the aggregate to the sum of £3100, it is the opinion of this Council, that in the payment of those officers £1200 per annum has hitherto been improperly and unnecessarily expended. 3. That inasmuch as by reducing the salaries of the above officers, there would be a saving sufficient to pay the whole of the fees for Coroners, this Council declines to vote any sum for those fees—they being fairly chargeable on schedule A. as part of the administation of justice. 4. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address and presented to his Excellency the Governor. In making this motion, he would state shortly the reasons which had induced him to put these resolutions on the paper. A few days ago it had been urged by hon. members on his side of the House that the Coroner's department was a branch of the administration of public justice, and as such that the Coroner's fees ought to be paid out of the schedule reserved for the expenses of the administration of justice. At that time the House, or at least many unofficial members of it, believed that there was an actual existing surplus from the schedules of £7000 or £8000. Although, however, it was not very satisfactorily shown how this money had been expended, they were assured by the hon. Colonial Secretary, that there was no such surplus in existence. Now, if the government had prudently and economically appropriated the means given to them in the schedules, there could be no doubt that there would have been funds sufficient for all the purposes intended in the schedules; and he believed, therefore, it became some member of that House to point out how a saving might be made, which would admit this charge upon the schedules into its right place. He was aware that some hon. members who had been second to none in their exertions in the cause of economy, thought that it would be wrong to take these salaries from those who had been so long the recipients of them; that it would be urged these recipients had a sort of vested interest in these salaries But he found on referring to the early proceedings of that House, in its first session, when the Council seemed more independent than it was at present, that Sir George Gipps, finding that the schedules were insufficient for the purposes named in them, submitted them in detail to the House. He found in that session a motion made by the hon. and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Wentworth) for a general reduction of all the salaries in the schedules to the amount of 33⅓ per cent., plainly showing that the honorable and learned member then thought that the salaries might be reduced without any injustice to individuals, or any infringement of vested rights. Of course the Government opposed that motion and were victorious. A series of motions for the reduction of particular officers followed, and with regard to the Crown Prosecutor, any salary to such an officer was successfully opposed, the vote for it being negatived by a majority of 11 to 10. He thought, therefore, it was sufficiently shown by these precedents that they were on principle entitled to cut down salaries if they thought it necessary and proper to do so. A reduction in the salary of the Criminal Crown Solicitor was passed by a majority of 16 to 5, and of the Prothonotary from £800 to £650, by 17 to 5. Several subordinate clerks were also reduced, till ultimately the Schedule was withdrawn from their consideration altogether. It was therefore held then to be the undoubted right of the House to reduce salaries when they required reduction, nor was he aware that anything had since occurred to affect the principle on which the house then acted. It was true that now that the Schedules were withdrawn from their consideration, they could not reduce these salaries, but where reduction was necessary the House ought to express their opinion upon it. Nor could it be said that the Government itself had considered these salaries as a vested interest. The Sheriff, who was an officer appointed by the home Government, with a salary of £1000 a-year, had been reduced by the local Government to £500. It was therefore clear that with the consent of the Government any salary might be reduced. The 38th clause of the Act was as follows:—

> That until altered by any bill passed by the said Legislative Council, and assented to by Her Majesty, the salaries of the Governor, Superintendent, and Judges shall be those respectively set against their several offices in the said schedule marked (A); but that it shall be lawful for the Governor to vary the sums appropriated to any of the services or purposes named in the said schedule (B); and that the amount of saving which may accrue from any such alterations in either of the said schedules shall be appropriated to such purposes connected with the administration of the Government of the said colony as to Her Majesty shall seem fit; and that accounts in detail of the expenditure of the several sums of thirty-three thousand pounds, eighteen thousand six hundred pounds, and thirty thousand pounds, hereinbefore granted, and of every part thereof, shall be laid before the Legislative Council of the said colony, within thirty days next after the beginning of the session after such expenditure shall have been made.

Shewing clearly that any salaries other than those they expressly reserved might be reduced by the vote of that House. The plain reading of the clause was, that with the exception of the salaries named in it, the House had a right to interfere with all other salaries. Three salaries were expressly protected, and by a rule of law all others not expressly mentioned were exempt from that protection. There was also another clause of the Act which required that a detailed account of the expenditure under the schedules should be laid before the House every year, and of what use could this be, except it were to enable the House to judge whether the salaries were extravagant or not? It would only be a useless expense to make out and print such an account, except that it was for the purpose of enabling members to express their opinions upon it. He would now come to the first item in the resolutions, the salary of the Criminal Crown Solicitor. Before the gentleman who at present filled the office was appointed, the whole business of the Crown Solicitor's office, both civil and criminal, was performed by one officer. It was however thought advisable to divide these branches, and one of the gentlemen selected was certainly never before heard of as a practising attorney in this colony. He was brought from the interior, where he was following the pursuits of a squatter or a farmer, and by the influence of the Attorney-General he was placed in this situation at a salary of £500 per annum. Now he could not see why the Criminal Crown Solicitor should have £500 a year while the Civil Crown Solicitor had only £300. The latter appeared to be by far the more onerous and responsible office, requiring much greater knowledge and intelligence. He was aware that it would be said that the Criminal Crown Solicitor had no private practice, but he could see no reason why he should not practice if he chose, and in fact he was aware in one or two cases he had done so. In point of fact the duties of this officer were mere clerical duties, mere copying and filling up informations in printed forms, which any person of moderate ingenuity could do with three months' practice perfectly well. No high intelligence, no knowledge of the law was required, and he therefore thought that £500 was too large a salary for the duties of such an office as this. Then with regard to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and this he thought was one of the most abominable items in the whole estimates. During more than half his time this officer was either riding about the country, or walking the streets of Sydney—doing absolutely nothing; and surely for such an office as this occupying, only one half of a persons time, a salary of £800 was too great. The duties of this officer were not so onerous, and very little more responsible, than those of the Police Magistrates and the highest salary given to a Police Magistrate occupied by his duties the whole of his time was £400, and when this was the case, where was the justice of giving £800 to an officer who was occupied but half his time? The next officer he came to was the Crown Prosecutor. As he had before said, the Council in its first session dispensed with this officer altogether. And an arrangement was made that the Clerk of the Peace should act as Crown Prosecutor. But the present Chairman of Quarter Sessions, upheld by the magistrates at Parramatta, in order to thwart the intention of the Council, decided that only a barrister could practice in the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the business of the Court having thus been brought to a stand still, the present occupant of the office was appointed. This gentleman was certainly not at all distinguished by his private practice. It would most likely be said of this gentleman also, that he had given up his private practice. But if he had done so he had no occasion to do so. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals at home not only practised privately, but were at the head of their profession there. And so might the Crown Prosecutor here if he had the confidence of the profession. Then there was the Commissioner of the Court of Requests There was no doubt when this appointment was first made there was very considerable difficulty in finding in the colony any person fitted to undertake its duties; and when it was filled up it was a home appointment. The gentleman who was appointed, and who now was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, held the office for twelve years, and he held it to the unqualified satisfaction of the public during that period. His successor, the present occupant of the office, filled it, if possible, still more satisfactorily, for he believed there had never been any complaint made against him. But this Court was the most insignificant, the most trifling of all the Courts, and it was monstrous that the presiding officer in such a Court should receive a salary of £800 a year, with an additional two hundred pounds a year allowance for travelling expenses. The next and last officer mentioned in his resolutions, was the Registrar of the Court of Requests, and he believed the salary of this officer was formerly £400, and that at present it was £350. He was not aware that this officer had anything to do except to sign his name, and anybody able to sign his name was competent to undertake the duties of the office; and for such duties was not this salary enormously high? He believed this office had been a most convenient one for the Government, as it had been very useful as a place of refuge for its favourites. When the Water Police Magistrate and the establishment under his charge were cut off by the Council, although there was nothing in his previous avocations which could fit him for the office, yet being a favourite he was thrust into it; and when, by means of his manœuvreings with the members of the Council he was restored to his old situation, another officer, equally a favourite, supplied his place in this office. No doubt it was very desirable that the Government should have offices for their friends and favourites, but the representatives of the people should see whether offices of this kind, requiring no knowledge and no intellect, were not too highly paid. It was true that money did pass through this officer's hands, and that he had to find security, but that was not sufficient to warrant the payment of a salary so exorbitant as this. That these were reductions which he thought he had sufficiently proved ought to be made, and convinced that they were so, he had felt bound to bring in these resolutions. If the House agreed with him on this point then it would be shown that the Government would have, if they chose to be governed by the opinion of the House, sufficient money to pay for the Coroner's department out of the schedules reserved for the administration of justice, and seeing this he thought the Council ought not to vote any money for the Coroner's department. If the Government had the power to reduce the Sheriff's salary in the way it had done, they might reduce the salaries of the officers to which he had alluded. He now begged to move the resolutions.

Mr. DANGAR seconded the resolutions.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY regretted the hon. member had thought fit to bring forward this motion in the absence of his hon. and learned friend the Attorney-General, as perhaps that gentleman might have offered a more satisfactory explanation than he could—as it was a matter more immediately connected with the hon. and learned gentleman's department. But he believed that he, (the Colonial Secretary) knew sufficient of these offices, and the duties attached to them, to enable him to speak with confidence respecting them, and he trusted he should be able to bring forward arguments which would induce the House not to countenance these resolutions. The hon. member had alluded to the case of the Sheriff, whose salary had been reduced by the local government. Now he was quite prepared to admit that the House had a right to express its opinion on any of the salaries in the schedules. But he could not admit that there was any analogy in the case of the Sheriff's salary and those of the officers alluded to in the resolutions before the House. The gentleman who recently filled the office of Sheriff, accepted that office on the express condition that the salary attached to it should undergo a revision. Now what were the circumstances of the reduction? Formerly the Sheriff was pecuniarily responsible for the performance of his duty, but this responsibility having been almost entirely removed by the Act of 1843, the salary of the office was reduced. It had been reduced to assist in paying the expenses of other departments of the administration of justice, such as the extension of Circuit Courts, and so forth. By the report of the Law Commissioners it was recommended that the office of Sheriff and the Commissioner of the Court of Requests for the county of Cumberland should be amalgamated, clearly showing that the salary of the Sheriff should be reduced, or the duties of the office increased. He thought the hon. member for Cook had made a very invidious selection of officers, and he seemed to have done so, with a view to furnish himself with an opportunity of making observations on the legal acquirements and acumen of these officers. But he could not see what principle the hon. member adopted in these resolutions. He reduced one officer 30 per cent. another 40 and a third 50 per cent., and with this variation, he had not condescended to give the House the benefit of the judgment or the imagination, which gave rise to it. He would not revert to some of his observations with regard to the Criminal Crown Solicitor. As the hon. member had said, until the appointment of the present occupant, the office of Crown Solicitor in its Civil and Criminal business was held by one person. But when Mr. Fisher left the office it was thought expedient to divide the branches, and this was done without increasing the public burdens, the salary being originally £800 per annum. At first the salary was divided equally between the two branches, but eventually £500 was given to the Criminal Crown Solicitor, and £300 to the Civil Solicitor; the latter practising privately as well. The hon. mover had made some very invidious remarks relative to the gentleman who filled the office at present. All that he could say was, that that gentleman had faithfully, punctually, and most honestly discharged his duties, and to the most perfect satisfaction of the Government. At the time of his appointment, gentlemen in the legal profession made large incomes by private practice; he had heard of one individual who had made £14,000 in one year by his profession. And in those times it was very difficult to get a professional man to accept a government appointment. The honorable member had also asserted that the duties of the office did not require any knowledge of the law; but when the question was formerly under the consideration of the House, the Attorney General said that they did, and that without they were entrusted to a competent person, great inconvenience would be experienced by himself and the Crown Prosecutor. With regard to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions, this was not a Government appointment—he was elected by the magistrates, and the Council had a right to suppose that the magistrates made a right choice; and so satisfied did they seem with the present occupant of the office, that no attempt to unseat him had been made for the last five years. Considering that the Chairman must be a barrister of five years' standing, he did not think that £800 was a very large salary. He had to travel about the country a great deal. To hold courts at Parramatta, Bathurst, and Goulburn, four times a year, and this constant change must interfere with any private business he might have. Again the honorable member had spoken in a very disparaging manner of the Courts of Requests; now he (the Colonial Secretary) could not think the Court where not only £10 cases, but cases up to £30 were tried, was so trifling or contemptible, nor did he think the Judge of such a Court too well paid by a salary of £800 a year. Then in speaking of the salary of the Registrar of the Court of Requests, the honorable member had managed to drag in the name of the gentleman who was Water Police Magistrate. He could only say, that he did not know that gentleman till he entered the public service, in which he had been distinguished by his zeal, his straightforwardness, and his activity. If he had risen in office, he had risen on his merits alone. The honorable member had said, that that gentleman had managed to get himself re-appointed to the Water Police Court by manœuvering with honorable members. He (the Colonial Secretary) could only say, that such a charge was as disgraceful to hon. members as it was to the gentleman alluded to, and he was surprised that the House did not express its indignation when such a charge was made. But it was well known that the Water Police Magistrate was restored on account of a necessity for the appointment which was almost putting an end to the commerce of the port (Hear) The hon. member ought also to have known that the House was put in motion on this subject by a petition signed by nearly the whole mercantile interest of the city; and the Government was set in motion by an address from the House arising out of that petition, (hear) and the remarks, therefore, of the hon member on this subject were invidious, uncalled for, and unnecessary. He did not think the sum of £350 was a large salary for this office. Large sums passed through his hands; and offices of trust, it was well known, must be well paid; and any deviation from this rule was false economy. The hon. member said that any person who could sign his name might efficiently discharge the duties of this office—but he doubted not if they offered a much lower salary, they might get an officer who could sign other people's names as well as his own. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He thought, therefore, that the hon member had failed to make out any case for these reductions. It was necessary that the Government should have respectable persons for its officers, or they would not have the confidence of the public. With regard to any surplus of schedule B, as he said on the previous evening, that surplus was already exhausted, and the Government had no means whatever at its disposal for the payment for the coroner's fees; and unless a sum were voted for this purpose by the Council, the coroner's department must be superseded. But if the vote was withheld, and such a result should take place, the responsibility would be with the House, and not with the Government.

Mr. NICHOLS: Perhaps, from the nature of his professional duties, he was as competent to speak to the merits of these resolutions as any one; and he must say, that he thought that two only of the officers alluded to were over paid. He did not think £500 a year was too much for the Criminal Crown Solicitor: he had to travel about, and he did not think many solicitors would choose to resign their practice for such a sum. Nor could he see that £800 a year was too much for the Chairman of Quarter Sessions. He had to travel four times a year to Parramatta, to Maitland, to Bathurst, and to Goulburn, and to hold his Court eight times in Sydney besides. He thought if the honorable member held the office and had such duties to perform, that he would find but a small balance of the £800 remaining at the end of the year, and that even the £1500 a-year which he made by his private practice, according to his own account on the hustings, would hardly—with the profuse liberality for which he was noted, enable him to keep his account square. With regard to the office of Crown Prosecutor, he thought it might be abolished altogether, and the duties performed by the clerks of the peace; but if the office were to be kept up he did not think a salary of £650, including travelling expenses, was too much. With regard to the salary of the Commissioner of the Court of Requests, he did think from the small number of cases tried in the £30 Court, and the removal of the minor cases to the local Courts of Petty Sessions, that a considerable reduction might be made. The sum of £1000 for the Commissioner, was enormous and ought to be reduced. With regard to the Registrar of this Court, he thought that £300 was too much, and he did complain of the way in which this office had been filled up. When it became vacant in 1844, it was filled up by a non-professional person, the Water Police Magistrate, and when that gentleman retired from it, it was again filled up by a non-professional gentleman, a gentleman who might be fitted to hold many government offices, but who certainly was in no way competent to tax attorneys' bills of costs, and he thought his own profession had been treated very shabbily by the Government, as they had a right to look to appointments of this description. As the resolutions included all the officers, he must oppose them, although he repeated, he thought the salaries in the Court of Requests too high, and also that the office of Crown Prosecutor might be abolished altogether.

Mr. DONALDSON could not assent to the resolutions which had been proposed by the honorable member for Cook and Westmoreland, as they were marked by a crudity which characterised most of the measures which had been introduced into the House by the honorable member. With regard to the attack which had been made on the Water Police, he would observe, without saying anything about the merit or demerit of the Water Police magistrate, that the establishment of this office was imperative, if the trade of Sydney was to be preserved. Masters and owners, with their crews, were obliged to go up to the Police Office, in George-street, on the slightest pretexts, whilst the shipping, which paid so large an amount of taxation, was left unprotected altogether. He should move an amendment on the resolution which, while it would assert generally the principle of reduction, would not fix arbitrarily the rate at which particular salaries should be reduced. The salaries of Government officers had been fixed at a time when every commodity was much dearer than at present, and when large profits were made by every other class. That state of things had passed away, so that it was now necessary that a fair reduction should take place. The amendment he had to move was as follows: "That all the words following the word 'that' be omitted, with a view to insert in their place the words 'in the opinion of this Council the salaries of the undermentioned Officers, together with some others whose salaries are included in those paid out of the sums reserved by the Schedules A, B, and C, are higher than, with a due regard to the value of the services rendered to the public, and the time and attention necessary for the proper performance of the same—they ought to receive namely—1. The Chairman of Quarter Sessions; 2. The Commissioner of the Court of Requests; 3. The Criminal Crown Solicitor; 4. The Crown Prosecutor; 5. The Registrar of the Court of Requests; amounting as they do to £3100 a year. That in the opinion of this Council the above-named salaries, and others above alluded to, ought to be reduced, and that a considerable sum might be saved therefrom towards the expenses of the Administration of Justice, which this House is at present called upon annually to vote out of the General Revenue. That these resolutions be embodied in an Address to the Governor.'"

Mr. COOPER seconded the amendment.

Mr. WENTWORTH should support the amendment, although he thought it would have been as well to have waited until the New Constitution arrived in the Colony, which would give the house full power to deal with these salaries. After the numerous endeavours which the Council had made to effect these reductions, he could hardly see that it was wise to attempt it at this particular period. Under the New Constitution the subject might have been referred to a Select Committee, there to be considered in detail, and evidence taken by which these salaries might be apportioned on a fair proportion. This would have been far better than the random scale which had been adopted by the honourable member for Cook in the resolutions which were now before the House. As had been truly said by the honorable Colonial Secretary, that scale was based on no principle at all. It was an arbitrary scale, founded on nothing else than the fancy of the honorable member. The honorable member had quoted a motion made by him (Mr. Wentworth), for the reduction of all salaries, at a fixed rate, in the first session of the Council—and he had mentioned this as a taunt But there was, at all events, something intelligible in the reduction that he proposed, while there was nothing intelligible in the resolution of the honorable member; or, at all events, not intelligible to any mind except his own. (Hear.) It was well known that he had always been of opinion that the salaries of officers were too high for the means of the colony. That was his opinion in the first session of the Council, and it was his opinion still. Indeed, he thought that a greater reduction might be made now than there was then. Every necessary and luxury of life was now 100 per cent cheaper even than it was seven or eight years ago. A hundred pounds would go further now than a hundred and fifty then. From the way, however, in which all their efforts heretofore had been treated, there could be no question that any suggestion they might make for reduction would be unavailing. The honorable member no doubt was right in arguing that it was intended the House should indirectly express their opinion as to the salaries in the schedules, or there could be no objection in having the detailed statements respecting these schedules laid before them Nor could there be any doubt, he took it, that the Coroner's department ought to be charged to the administration of public justice, and by forcing on the attention of the government how these salaries might be reduced, they might be induced to make room for this department in the schedule. He thought it would be a wise policy for the government to do as Sir George Gipps had done, and submit the schedules to the revision of the Council True Sir George finding they were cutting down too much, afterwards withdrew the schedules, and the consequence was, he was left with it without any supplement whatever If the government found the task of reducing salaries too invidious and unpleasant it might by this course cast it on the House, and it would be done deliberately and on evidence taken at the bar, and this plan would be better than acting on fanciful and arbitrary resolutions such as were now before them. He believed the period was at hand when the whole of the salaries must be reduced. The separation of the northern and southern districts of the colony would render the present establishments disproportionate. These salaries, too, were fixed at a time when everything in the colony bore an exaggerated price, and in a period when an unexampled state of prosperity prevailed. That period had passed away, and it was not reasonable to expect that amid the misery and depression around them, that the Government officers alone should maintain their position. When the period for a general reduction arrived, he should be prepared to vote for it, for although there were officers of the Government not too well paid, perhaps even underpaid, he believed generally that the salaries were much too high.

Mr. DANGAR concurred in the spirit of the resolutions, as he thought the salaries much too high, and out of proportion to the rate at which they were first fixed, considering the comparative cheapness of all the comforts of life in the present day; and he thought the office of Crown Prosecutor should be abolished altogether, and that the salary of the Commissioner of Court of Requests should be very much reduced.

Dr LANG could not let this question pass without expressing his opinion of the urgent necessity for reduction in the salaries of the officers of the Government; and he thought the hon. member deserved the thanks of the community for bringing the subject before them. Nor did he think the hon member was open to the charge of any want of principle in his resolutions, because he had not adopted a fixed rate of reduction. One salary might be too high, another too low, and therefore an established rate of reduction would be most unjust. He did think the Council had lost some of the independence of its earlier days; but whether it was from despondency and the failure of all former attempts at reduction, or from the increased influence of the Government in the House, it was impossible for him to say. Their position was one in which they might make use of the expression—"The power of the Executive in this House has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished."

Mr. MURRAY was as desirous as any member of the House for reduction, but he thought it behoved the House to be very cautious in interfering with existing salaries. They ought to be just, as well as economical, and he did think it would be very unjust to deprive a man of the salary he had enjoyed for years, and for the receipt of which he had probably given up other prospects. He thought these reductions would be made more safely as the offices became vacant. Thus, if a new Chief Justice were to be appointed, perhaps £1500 would be enough, and £1200 for the Puisne Judges. He quite agreed with the report of the Law Commission, that the Court of Quarter Sessions was unnecessary and ought to be abolished, as the more important cases could be taken into the Supreme Court, while the minor ones should be disposed of at the Courts of Petty Sessions. He had always denied the right of the Imperial Parliament to make the appropriations on the schedules. Parliament might enact that a sum should be reserved for carrying on the government, but it had no right to say in what proportion that sum should be expended. He thought it would be better to defer the matter till the new House met, and therefore should not vote for either the original motion or the amendment.

Mr. ALLEN should also vote against the motion and the amendment, because, with the exception of one of these salaries, he did not think they were too high. He thought if, in accordance with the report of the Law Commission, the Courts of Requests and Courts of Quarter Sessions had been abolished, considerable expense might have been saved. He thought the salary of the Commissioner of Courts of Requests was too high; but it must be remembered that he had held the office some years, and had performed its duties very satisfactorily. With regard to the office of Registrar of the Court, he might say that it had not been held by a professional gentleman for these five-and-twenty years.

Mr. MARTIN, after a few words in reply, proposed to withdraw his motion in favour of the amendment, but this being ruled out of order, the question was put on the amendment.

| Ayes, 10. | Noes, 9. |
|---|---|
| Mr. Macintyre | Colonial Secretary |
| Dr. Lang | Colonial Treasurer |
| Mr. Dangar | Mr. Nichols |
| Moor | Auditor General |
| Fitzgerald | Mr. Murray |
| Cooper | Parker |
| Donaldson | Allen |
| Wentworth | Collector of Customs |
| Major Mercer | Mr. Ebden, (Teller) |
| Mr. Martin, (Teller) | |

The amendment was consequently carried, and the address ordered to be presented to His Excellency, by the Speaker and the Colonial Secretary.

### BURWOOD MINE.

The Bill for authorising the construction of a tram road from the mine called Burwood to the Quay at Newcastle, was read a first time upon the motion of Mr. DONALDSON, and was referred to a Select Committee of five members to enquire into the truth of the allegations contained in the preamble.

(We have been compelled from press of matter to defer the remainder of our Council Report. The business transacted was briefly this: A motion by Mr. Donaldson, for offering small premiums to encourage the growth of cotton was carried. Mr. Martin's motion relative to the accounts laid before the House of appropriations under the Schedules was withdrawn, as was also the Melbourne Church Temporalities Bill. The remaining orders of the day were postponed.)

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### SUPREME COURT.—Friday.

Before His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, sitting as the Primary Judge in Equity.

S. T. HUGHES AND OTHERS (INFANTS) v. HUGHES AND WIFE AND OTHERS.

His Honor delivered Judgment herein as follows:

The objections, preliminary to the right of the plaintiffs to be heard under the Notice of Motion, have already been disposed of by me; with the exception of the following, which I reserved for consideration. It is, that the defendants cannot be effectually served with Notice, without leave of the Court; which leave was necessary, it was contended, because of the Bill having been amended since their demurrer, and of their not having appeared to such amended Bill (that is, when they received such Notice) nor even having been served with any subpœna to appear thereto.

I have carefully considered the arguments on this objection; and the case of Moggridge v. Thomas, 2 C P. Cooper's, R. 166, and the various others referred to in the note to that case. I have also thought it right to confer with the Master on the point, it being one with which he was more likely to be familiar than I can be. The Master has not been able, however, any more than the defendants' counsel were, to refer me to any case, in which the rule requiring the leave of the Court before notice given of a Motion, has been extended to one like the present.

Here, at the time when the Notice of motion was given, the Bill had been amended; and I take for granted that the amendments had been duly served on the defendants, because, if not, they would have relied on the omission as an additional ground of objection. The defendants had also, before that time, all appeared in the suit. In fact, they had filed Demurrers, separately, to the Bill; which Demurrers were either submitted to, or had become effectual by efflux of time. Now, no doubt, when a Demurrer is allowed by the Court, the cause is said to be at an end. But *that* cannot be the effect of the Rule of this Court, providing for the case of plaintiffs not joining issue on a Demurrer. The whole which it can amount to is this, that a plaintiff in that position must obtain leave to amend;—and, if not, that *then* his cause will be out of Court. Here, however, the plaintiffs did obtain leave to amend; and amended accordingly.

But then, it is said, after Demurrer, (which, for this purpose, is the same as an Answer,) and an Amendment, the plaintiffs must sue out a fresh Subpœna, and the defendants must appear to the Bill as amended. I concede it to be so. Where, however, is the authority for holding that, *therefore*, the plaintiffs cannot give any notice of motion without leave? It struck me, on the argument, that the cases cited in Cooper established that positition:—but, on considering them, I am of opinion that they do not. They establish this only; that such leave is necessary, where the defendant has never come into the Court, in the suit, and has consequently never submitted to the jurisdiction, nor had time for considering how he should act, by reason of the institution of that suit. Neither of these reasons applies here; and, therefore, I think that the rule itself does not apply. The defendants have not, it is true, appeared to the Amended Bill; but they have appeared in the suit—and they are, consequently, in Court, for the purposes of the suit.

The plaintiffs are, therefore, entitled to proceed, under the Notice given by them. But they will amend their Notice; and move as in the second Suit only. They will pay twenty shillings as costs, on such amend*ment.*

The Judgment being in favour of the plaintiffs,

Mr. Smyth continued his motion, that the defendants in the original suite be stayed by the injunction of this Court from conveying the land pursuant to the decree made in the original suit. The object of the bill filed by Smart v. Hughes and others was for the specific performance of a contract relating to a piece of land which, subject to such contract, became vested by deed in the trustees for Mrs. J. T. Hughes as her separate estate. In this deed a power was reserved to her to appoint by will or deed in favour of any one. In default of such appointment, the property went over to

her children as tenants in common. The children of Mrs. Hughes were not parties to that suit. The then Primary Judge decreed in favour of the plaintiffs—to the effect that the defendants, or such of them as could do so, ought to convey the property to the plaintiffs. The bill of review set out the bill and the several answers, &c., in the original bill, and suggested as a ground of error in the decree, that the now plaintiffs were not made parties to the original suit. The prayer of the now bill asked for a review, and for an injunction to prevent the defendants in the original bill from executing the conveyance ordered by the decree to be executed by them. The present motion was, therefore, in accordance with the prayer. It was contended at great length that the now plaintiffs ought to have been made parties—defendants to the original bill; and that because they were not so, the Court would now by injunction restrain the defendants in the original suit from obeying the decree as to executing the conveyance therein ordered until bill of review came on for argument. Their not being made parties was a ground of error, it was said, that might have been taken by a bill of review, and which bill of review might have been filed by the plaintiffs, though no parties to the original suit. It was also said, if the motion succeeded, no great injury would ensue until the suit came on for hearing, as the very property in question was actually in the occupation of Smart. He cited the following authorities:—Richmond v. Taylor, 1 Peere Williams 737, —— v. ——, 1 Brown, Cases 220, Hopkins v. Hopkins, 1 Atk. 590, Cockburn v. Thompson, 16 Vesey 327, Shelston v. Birch, 3 Brown, —— v. ——, 4 Vesey 558, Lytton v. Lytton 4 Brown, —— v. ——, 17 Vesey 176.

The Solicitor-General, for Smart, contended that before this motion could succeed it must be shown that the now plaintiffs had such interest in the property, adverse to their mother, so that they could restrain her from appointing under the deed of settlement, except in their favour. It so happened that Mrs. Hughes could have appointed in favour of any one, overlooking altogether her children; and to prevent her from so doing this Court had no power. The plaintiffs it was submitted had no interest to prevent their mother from appointing. Their interest was at the utmost a contingent one, arising upon the non-appointment of the mother. They were therefore no necessary parties to the original suit. Besides it was contended, the injunction could not go in the face of a demurrer, which was on the file to the Bill of Review. Cousens v. Smith, 13 Vesey, was cited.

Mr. Fisher, for the executors of Dr. Harris, who were parties to the now Bill, submitted that there would be no necessity in granting the injunction, for if the argument was good, as advanced on the other side, the now plaintiffs might always get their relief in another way.

Mr. Dowling, for Mrs. J. T. Hughes and others, consented to the injunction being granted.

His Honor expressed an opinion against the granting the injunction, as he did not see, under the circumstances disclosed in the Bill of Review, that the now plaintiffs were at all necessary parties to the original bill. His Honor however felt some difficulty in the course he ought to take, as it was urged that Mr. Justice Therry had indirectly pronounced an opinion that those parties were necessary parties to that suit. Ultimately his Honor said he would look into the cases, and give a formal decision on a future day.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

### INSOLVENT COURT.

Friday.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Newlands, a special meeting was held, at which the following claim was proved:—Alexander Johnston, £77 2s. 6d.; after which the meeting conferred and agreed upon accepting the offer of composition—namely 2s. 6d. in the pound cash, and 2s. 6d. at six months—made by the insolvent on the 7th June last.

### MULTUM IN PARVO.

*(From late Australasian Papers.)*

The Manager of the Portland branch of the Union Bank advertises a reward of one hundred pounds for the detection and conviction of the perpetrators of a robbery of a bag of gold from a box in his bedroom. The theft is supposed to have been committed on the afternoon of Sunday, 26th May last.—The feed in the Port Phillip district is said to be most luxuriant, and the lambing season to have been a most favourable one.—The Windsor Castle Hotel, Auckland, was destroyed by fire on the 4th ultimo, the loss is estimated at £1000.—Colonel and Mrs. Wynyard gave a fancy dress ball to the inhabitants of Auckland last month, which appears to have been a very brilliant affair.—The export from Auckland, of New Zealand products, in the second quarter of the present year, amounted to £4600.—Mr. G. A. Gilbert has been giving a lecture on mesmerism, at the Melbourne Mechanics' Institution; a boy was placed in the mesmeric sleep who exhibited a variety of phenomena, such as are described in mesmeric publications; the most sceptical are said to have been convinced of the power of mesmerism.—There are sixty-two prisoners in the Melbourne gaol sentenced to hard labour, who have nothing to do.—Mr. C. A. Wildman, the first clerk to the Collector of Customs at Melbourne, who was suspended last year for gross misconduct, has been dismissed the service by the Lords of the Treasury. His Honor the Superintendent has appointed a second locker to this establishment to take charge of Kemmis' Bonded Warehouse, in consequence of the increased trade to the port. Mr. Ouseley Cockburn, who was formerly temporarily employed for a short period, has received the appointment, with a salary of £120 per annum.

### ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Engravings, Garden Seats, Beef, Old Copper, Muskets, Pipes, Biscuits, Cocoa Nuts, &c.; at 12 o'clock, the schooner Ebenezer, 90 tons, &c., also, a chronometer.

Messrs. Mort and Brown.—At their rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Saddlery, harness, &c.

Mr. Stewart.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Milch Cows, Goats, &c.

Messrs. [illegible]ring and Lucas.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Books, and sundries.

### SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Stock on Hand 3rd August.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 99,846 gallons; East India B.P., and Mauritius, [illegible]85 gallons; Foreign States, 16,214 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 4032 gallons; Brandy, 90,310 gallons; Geneva, 49,456 gallons; whiskey, [illegible]0 gallons; liqueurs, 201 gallons; British spirits, 6393 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 96,956 pounds; leaf tobacco, 1296 pounds; cigars, 28,515 pounds; snuff 3824 pounds.

Received during the Week.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: Foreign States, 98 gallons; brandy, 1608 gallons; Geneva, 5772 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 10,401 pounds; cigars, 1207 pounds.

Delivered for Home Consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 2707 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 1357 gallons; Foreign States, 157 gallons; brandy, [illegible] gallons; Geneva, 1155 gallons; whiskey, [illegible] gallons; British spirits, 9 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 8255 pounds; cigars, 468 pounds.

Delivered for Exportation.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 572 gallons; Foreign States, 51 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 52 gallons; brandy, 275 gallons; Geneva, 416 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 8413 pounds; cigars, 479 pounds.

Stock on Hand 10th instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., [illegible] gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 28,428 gallons; Foreign States, 16,134 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 3980 gallons; Brandy, 89,250 gallons; Geneva, 53,657 gallons; whiskey, 10,421 gallons; liqueurs, 201 gallons; British spirits, 6384 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 90,689 pounds; leaf tobacco, 1296 pounds; cigars, 28,805 pounds; snuff, 3824 pounds.

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Transportation.—Yesterday evening a numerous and respectable meeting, convened by placards issued on the afternoon of the same day, took place at the Star Hotel, for the purpose of determining what steps should be taken with reference to the despatch of Sir Charles Fitz Roy, published in our issue of yesterday. Mr. Wilshire having been called to the chair, the resolutions, which will be found in another part of to-day's paper, were unanimously adopted. Throughout the various speeches which were delivered on the occasion, but one sentiment seemed to prevail, that of disgust and indignation at the conduct of Sir Charles Fitz Roy in transmitting to the Secretary of State a despatch so exceedingly fabulous in the report which it conveys respecting the Great Protest Meeting, held in June 1849. There could not have been less than four hundred persons present during the evening; in fact the attendance was so numerous that all the passages were crowded, and numbers were unable to gain admittance. A letter was read from Robert Campbell, Esq., regretting that he could not make it convenient to attend, but expressing strongly his willingness to further the objects of the meeting by every means in his power.

Police Office.—The sitting magistrates yesterday were, the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and the Superintendent of Police: neither of the gentlemen on the roster was present. The business, however, was light, and the Court adjourned shortly before noon. Messrs. Sillitoe, Towns, and J. R. Wilshire, have been summoned for to day.

Special Constables.—We have been requested to state, for the information of those parties who were sworn in as special constables for the preservation of the peace at the late election, that they will be able to obtain their pay on application, any time after nine o'clock this morning, to Mr. Wearin, the Chief Inspector of Police.

Masters and Servants.—Ghan and Gong, two Chinamen in the service of Mr. Walker, of the cloth manufactory, yesterday appeared before the Police Bench, on warrant, issued at the instance of their employer, for having illegally absented themselves without leave from his service. It having been elicited by Mr. Nichols, who appeared for the defendants, that they were under separate agreements, but had been apprehended under one warrant, he (Mr. N.) submitted that they must be discharged, being illegally in custody, and that it might turn out that while one of them was illegally absent the other had such a valid reason to offer for his absence that his having been absent would not amount to an offence under the Act. Their Worships held that the objection was fatal to the further progress of the charge, and dismissed the case: his Worship the Mayor at the same time expressing his opinion that it would be a good thing for the colony if the whole lot of Chinese labourers in the colony were put on board ship and transported whence they came.

Publicans' Quarterly Licensing Meeting.—The following notice appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—"Notice is hereby given that the Justices of the Peace acting in and for the city and district of Sydney will assemble at this office on Tuesday, the 3rd day of September next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration all applications for publicans' general licenses, and for transfer of publicans' licenses. C. Delohery, Clerk of Petty Sessions. Police Office, Sydney, August 3, 1850. N.B.—It is indispensably necessary that all applications for publicans' general licenses should be lodged in the hands of the Clerk of Petty Sessions, and copies thereof exhibited twenty days prior to the 3rd day of September; and applications for transfers one week previously. C. D."

Post Office Clock.—The long talked of clock at the Post Office, is now being put up, and in about a fortnight will be in working order. We have been informed that for a very small sum, this clock could be made to strike the half hour as well as the hour, and we would suggest that this should be done, as in Post Office arrangements the half hour is very important. Most of the country mails close at half-past four, and ship letters are received half-an-hour after the post closes upon payment of a small fee. The state of the public clocks in Sydney, lately, has been the cause of much annoyance: there has been a difference of ten minutes between the clock at the Haymarket and that at the Immigration Depôt. As every person is interested in Post Office time, we hope the Government will make some special arrangement to have this clock attended to and regulated by a competent person: if this clock is not kept correct, it will, instead of a public benefit, be a source of continual mischief and annoyance.

A Matter of Taste.—Mr. Wentworth thinks the Sydney Corporation entitled to the thanks of the public for keeping the streets in the state they are now in. If the honorable and learned gentleman would walk from Dawes' Battery to the Haymarket, some dark night, we believe he would alter his opinion.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on Saturday, and by adjournment on Thursday and yesterday, on the body of Maria Aspinall, a married woman about forty years of age, who died in childbed. After hearing the evidence of six medical gentlemen, the details of which we cannot publish, the Jury returned a verdict of died in labour from natural causes.

Goat Straying.—Three persons, residing in the Old Military Barracks, George-street, were yesterday fined in the minimum penalty of 5s., with 5s. costs, for allowing goats, their property, to stray and be at large in the Barrack-square, contrary to the provisions of the Police Act.

Mr. Donald M'Lean.—Enquiry having been made respecting a Mr. Donald M'Lean, of coloured complexion, who was born in the colony of Demerara, and educated in Glasgow, and is stated to have emigrated to this colony some years since, it is requested that any person who may be able to afford information relating to him will be good enough to communicate the same to the Colonial Secretary's Office.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

Tickets-of-Leave Cancelled.—The following prisoners of the Crown have had their tickets-of-leave cancelled for the reasons stated against their respective names:—John O'Donnell, per Clyde 2, and John Matthews, per Clyde 2, being unable from ill health to support themselves; Principal Superintendent of Convicts. Robert Murphy, per Havering, for being absent from his district; Mudgee Bench. Arthur or Andrew M'Cormack, per Earl Grey, for being absent from his district; Penrith Bench. James Park, per Fairlie, being unable from ill health to support himself; Queanbeyan Bench. Edward Dowling, per Parmelia 1, for being absent from his district; Windsor Bench. Michael O'Rourke, per Forth, for stealing a pig; Murrurundi Bench. Joseph Moulton, per Norfolk 5, being unable from ill health to support himself; Bathurst Bench. John Dwyer, per Andromeda, for being absent from his district; Sydney Bench. John Kelly, per Asia 4, being suspected of stealing; Tamworth Bench.

Wagga Wagga.—Mr. Edmund Henry Seppings has been appointed a bailiff of the Court of Wagga Wagga, in its small debts jurisdiction.

Saddlery.—We are requested to direct attention to Messrs. Mort and Brown's sale of saddlery, this day, at their rooms.—*Communicated.*

Sale of the Ebenezer Schooner.—Parties intending to bid for this fine schooner are requested to bear in mind that she will be sold without any reserve at the rooms of Mr. George A. Lloyd, 474, George-street, this morning, at 12 o'clock precisely. The chronometer, cocoa nuts, stores, &c., will also be sold at the rooms, at 11 o'clock, as authorised. The attendance of persons interested in shipping is particularly requested.—*Communicated.*

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Comparatively little business has been done during the week. The only sales effected have for the most part been at more unfavourable rates than those submitted to for some time past. Oilman's stores have been quitted low. Invoices of ironmongery have been taken at easy rates—sales of brandy are reported at 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d. for small parcels and case gin at 12s. in quantity. Bottled ale and porter have been quitted at auction at a reduction and been freely offered privately at about similar rates, although the stock of best brands in first hands is low.

In coffee, one or two sales have been effected for export at an extreme figure, considerably reducing our stock. In tobacco, some business has been done, the whole of Barrat's in stock has been placed with the trade at an extreme figure, and fine kegs at 16d. to 18d., with an immediate prospect of a brisk demand. Cigars are held in limited quantities by the trade, at a high figure—there is still a good demand for export, an active demand is again looked for in sugars, also in teas, as the country stores are run low. The fact of the Caldew having come down with only 180 chests of skins, where some thousands had been ordered, and which were not procurable, ought to have the effect of advancing rates materially in this market; holders for several months to come may demand any price they think fit, and consumers will have to pay it, as there is no prospect of arrivals for some time, and the outports must look to us to supply them with skin teas.

R. HARNETT,
Broker.

Sydney, August 10.

### SYDNEY MARKETS.—Friday.

Wheat.—The supply this week has been limited; prices much the same as last week—say 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d., according to quality.

Other Grain.—Maize, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; oats, 3s.; barley, 2s. 9d. to 3s.

Flour.—Fine flour is quoted at 11*l.* per ton of 2000lbs. Seconds, 10*l.*

Bran, 8d. to 10d. per bushel.

Biscuit.—No. 1 (cabin), 17s.; and No. 2 (ship), 13s. per cwt.

Potatoes.—Colonial, 2*l.* 10s. to 3*l.*; Van Diemen's Land, 4*l.* to 5*l.* per ton.

Forage.—Hay, 4*l.* 5s. to 4*l.* 10s.; and straw, 2*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* 10s. per ton. Green fodder, 5d. to 6d. per dozen by the load.

Sheep, Cattle, &c.—All kinds of stock, of good quality for the butcher, is just now very scarce. Cattle have fetched during the week from 42s. to 80s., according to quality; sheep, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; lambs, 7s.; calves, 10s. to 25s.; porkers, 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb.; large fat pigs, 2½d. to 2¾d. Beef is selling by the wholesale butchers at from 1d. to 1¾d.; and mutton at from 1¼d. to 1¾d., according to quality.

Horses.—This market is almost at a stand-still, the impassable state of the roads preventing the arrival of any fresh horses from the country districts. Mr. Stewart's sales during the week consist of eleven head, at prices varying from 2*l.* 2s. to 12*l.*

### PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

The arrivals of Tallow during the past week have been considerable, and prices fully maintained. A large lot of superior northern beef was sold at 26*l.* 13s., and other parcels have been placed at prices varying from 26*l.* 12s. to 26*l.* 15s. for beef, and 27*l.* 15s. for mutton.

In Wool, Hides, and Skins, we have no alteration to notice; but there is good competition for all lots offered.

The result of the London May wool sales is now anxiously looked forward to.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.

| | s. d. | | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Superior clips | 0 0 | to | 0 0 |
| Fair to good | 1 2½ | | 1 4 |
| Low to middling | 1 0 | | 1 2 |
| Skin, handwashed | 1 0 | | 1 2½ |
| Locks, pieces, &c. | 0 6½ | | 0 11 |
| Sheepskins | 0 3½ | | 0 5 |
| Hides | 4 0 | | 6 0 |

TALLOW.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mutton—Port Albert | £27 15 0 | to | £0 0 0 |
| Beef—Ditto | 26 12 6 | | 26 15 0 |
| Pringle | 26 12 6 | | 0 0 0 |
| J. Smith, Moreton Bay | 26 15 0 | | 0 0 0 |

MORT AND BROWN,
Auctioneers.

Sydney, August 8.

## NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

*(From our various Correspondents.)*

### GOULBURN.

August 7.—Cattle Stealing Extraordinary.—Mr. James White, of the Bland, last week sent a lot of fat cattle from his station to Sydney; they had not proceeded far on their journey when one night thirty head were separated from the lot, and as a matter of course were missed by the persons in charge, who tracked them across the bush to a private boiling-down establishment in the Abercrombie country; when they found five out of the thirty had been cut up, and the sixth just hoisted up. As a matter of course those in pursuit got possession of the twenty-four and drove them back to the original herd. A more audacious case of wholesale cattle stealing we do not remember to have heard off. Private boiling-down establishments are becoming as great a nuisance as private stills.

Robbery.—Last week, one O'Keefe, who had saved a little money, and being disposed to purchase a few head of fat cattle he had heard of being offered for sale, for that purpose went towards the hut of one Larry Bartley, at Pyalla, near Gunning, with the money in his possession, where he gave £15 in charge of the woman in the hut. As soon as he had a little tea, an unusual barking of the dogs outside was heard, when he got up and was in the act of going out, when a fellow appeared with fire-arms, who ordered O'Keefe inside, or he would blow the roof of his skull off. Necessity compelled him to comply, when other two disguised scoundrels appeared; one of the two asked the woman where the key of the box was, and receiving it, went directly to where the money was deposited and took the same; they also took a new saddle belonging to O'Keefe, one of Mr. Musgrave's make, Goulburn. One of the men had a piece of rag over his face; another had the same, with the loose end in his mouth; the third was not disguised at all.

The Mails.—We have had dry weather for the last seven or eight days, but notwithstanding it is now ten o'clock of Wednesday evening there is no Sydney mail. In connexion with this subject we beg to say, if four horses cannot bring on the mail, six ought to be put in; the inconvenience of the mail not coming in, in time to have a delivery on the Wednesday evening, is very great; something must be done to accelerate its arrival. To assist in the matter we hope a grant of money will be voted by the Council to put the road in a passable state of repair. We believe it has never been in a worse state since it was a road.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I was in the Legislative Council at the time that Mr. Martin used the words reported by you, and can certify that he stated, "that the opinion of Dr. Whately on the subject of National Education was worth the opinion of five hundred like Archbishop Polding and the Bishop of Sydney." I turned with pain and disgust to a gentleman sitting near me to call his attention to these offensive expressions. Whatever may be the value of Dr. Whately's opinion as to the fitness of his system of education for Ireland, it cannot be doubted for a moment that these prelates are more competent to decide what sort of education is most suitable for the numerous body of people placed under their spiritual charge in New South Wales. And I presume that Mr. Martin, in the abundance of his own literary attainments, will have the modesty to admit that they are at least as competent as himself to form a sound opinion on the subject of education.

Mr Martin may rest assured that the flimsy explanation published by him in your issue of this morning will not be taken as a sufficient excuse on his part, and the part of those who voted with him, for depriving the Roman Catholic community of *that* sum for educational purposes to which they are *justly* entitled—as admitted both by the Government and by every section of the House.

As the revenue is derived from duties on articles used chiefly by the working classes of society, these have in turn a right to a fair share in the distribution of this revenue, and no part of the public funds is so beneficially and so immediately applied to the use of the people as the sum voted for primary education. Hence to deprive any class of its "fair" share of the educational fund is an act of public injustice. Members are returned to the Legislative Council by the people to see that the public funds are fairly and honestly voted, and not to draw up or concoct "systems of education." Unfortunately for themselves and for the public some of the members have received but a very indifferent education; hence the public set but a small value on the system of education Mr. Martin and Co. seem so anxious to patronize.

For years past the Catholics have not had their *just* proportion of the sums voted for education. The Government seeing this, and not wishing to diminish the sums hitherto voted for the other denominations, proposed to add £800 to the annual vote for education, and thus do tardy justice to the Catholics, when up starts Martin and Co., *determined* to frustrate this just proposal, because, forsooth, they did not like a system of education that has religion for its *basis*; and they have for the present succeeded by the shameless and unprecedented manœuvre of bringing in the "Speaker" to vote in *committee*. When the votes stood 13 to 12, to do justice to the Catholics, this vote of the "Speaker" brought in *par force* decided against them, and I regret to say against his own character, as the casting vote of the Chairman of Committee is by custom always on the side of economy, without regard to the justice of the question. But *this* vote has also decided the course that the Catholic constituents will most assuredly take at the approaching election.

By the way, Mr. Martin himself is a living example of the effects of an education not based upon religion. I know not to what Church Mr. Martin belongs, or whether he attends to any, but, some years ago, when applying for admission as Attorney, he came to me to sign a "form," to the effect that he regularly attended Divine service on Sundays. I told him that I should be very happy to do so, if he had only put it in my power, but until he did I could not sign the certificate required; and this is the gentleman who is now to lay down a system of education for the Catholic youth of New South Wales. Forbid it common sense! I beg, gentlemen, to apologise for trespassing so far on your valuable space, and remain, your very obedient servant,

J. M'ENCROE.

St. Mary's, August 9.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Gentlemen,—A report having appeared in the Police Reports of your paper, dated the 8th instant, which might be injurious to the character of the widowed mother of six children, I beg to say there is not a word relative to a female being stripped naked in my house, and the party making the assertion is of very questionable veracity.

Your obedient servant,
MARGARET ONAN.

Victoria Inn, Parramatta street.

### DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

Gentlemen,—I am sorry Disco should have misunderstood me: I had no intention of proposing a return to "the old Head Money system." In my opinion the object of the Government ought to be to pay each teacher for the number of children taught by him, and for neither more nor less. The question then arises, how is the Government to ascertain that number? I submit that Disco's plan would reduce the matter to the level of a game at dice. However, it might work as "a guide" to the government in granting the money to the several denominations for educational purposes. I could name some instances—doubtless several will occur to the recollection of the members of the General Board—in which, had such a plan been in operation during the past year, its application to particular schools would have amounted to almost an absolute confiscation of the teacher's salary. I would propose, then, that the number of children found present at each half-yearly examination respectively, should be the number to be paid for during the succeeding half-year. The teacher would doubtless endeavour to have all his children present; he would thus be paid for not less than the number taught; and I cannot see how it would be possible for him to have others than his own pupils present; so that there would be no possibility of his obtaining payment for more than the number taught. The examination return is made up under the immediate inspection of the Chairman of the Local Board, so that it would be impossible to falsify it; and if an additional guarantee were thought necessary or desirable, the teacher might be required previously to notify to the Secretary of the General Board the time at which the examination was fixed to take place.

Disco has not stated the grounds of his opinion, that a fixed salary works well; neither has he condescended to reply to the arguments adduced in my former letter, on the other side. He may probably not be aware that, as the principle is at present applied, one teacher may have £30 for teaching twenty or thirty children, while another teaches double that number for a similar sum. Nay, if such were our object, instances much more glaring than even this might be named: and for my own part the average sum received by myself during the last eighteen months does not exceed 7s. 6d. per child per annum—about 1½d. per week.

Yours, obediently,
A TEACHER.

August 6.

Public Slaughter-houses.—In all cases where they have been built in France, the revenues have been such as to make such constructions good speculations. At Paris, in 1847 the revenues (gross) were 12,000,000f. nearly; the expenses, including *employés*, repairs, water, lighting, &c., were not 140,0000f., leaving net 1,060,000f. to pay the interest on a capital of 18,000,000f. In the town of Havre the abattoirs are built upon an 18½ years' lease; and yet the proprietor makes money by his speculation. At Caen the abattoirs produce a net revenue of 24,000f., to pay the interest of a capital of 30,000f. Everywhere the results are all out the same; nor can there be any reason to doubt but that in England the results would be equally favourable. The butchers of Paris, at first, violently opposed the establishment of the abattoirs; but now they are so convinced of their utility and commodity that they would almost as vigorously oppose any return to the former system. Indeed, it must evidently be to the interest of the butcher that his meat be killed in the most perfect condition to ensure its preservation, and to satisfy the public that every precaution is taken to ensure a supply of wholesome meat.—*Builder.*

BIRTH.

At her residence, M'Donnel's Buildings, Hyde Park, Mrs. Jacob Inder, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

By special license, on the 6th instant, by the Rev Mr. Harris, Mr. George William Clegg, only son of the late Mr. John Clegg, to Catherine Campbell, late of Wollongong.

FUNERAL.

THE friends of the late John Henderson, Esq., are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, to move from his late residence, South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace, on Sunday, (11th instant), at nine o'clock, A.M.

JAMES CURTIS,
Undertaker.

Hunter-street, August 9. 2669

KERN AND MADER,
HUNTER-STREET.

COMPLETE IN ONE QUARTO VOLUME, PRICE, ONE POUND.

THE SOUTHERN EUPHROSYNE, containing original Moral Tales, chiefly from the Hebrew, Persian, Chaldee, and Arabic, with illustrations, anecdote, poetry, and music: an historical sketch, with examples, of the ABORIGINAL MELODIES, put into modern rhythm, and harmonised (together with other original vocal pieces) as solos, quartettos, &c., to a pianoforte accompaniment; by the Editor and Sole Proprietor,

2639 I. NATHAN.

SCOTS CHURCH, CHURCH-HILL.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Members of the Congregation of the Scots Church, Church-hill, and of all other parties not connected with that Congregation who may be friendly to the undermentioned objects, will be held in the Scots Church on the evening of Monday, the 12th instant, at seven o'clock.

1st. To receive a statement of the efforts that have been made in connexion with the said Church and Congregation, since the 1st of April last, for the dispensation of the ordinances of religion in various important localities in this part of the territory, chiefly through the labours of the Candidates for the Ministry per the ship Clifton.

2nd. To adopt the requisite measures for reviving and reanimating the Australian Presbyterian Church Society, partly with a view to the maintenance and extension of these efforts.

3rd. To concert measures for providing stated assistance, either temporarily or otherwise, for the Rev. Dr. Lang, in the Ministry of the Scots Church, to afford greater scope to his public usefulness, and to enable him, from time to time, to visit various important stations throughout the colony, in which efforts are now making for the support of the ordinances of religion, without assistance from the State.

Addresses will be delivered on the occasion by Dr. Lang, and by certain of the Professors and Students of the Australian College.

By appointment of the
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

August 9. 2632

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING!!!

THE GOVERNOR'S DESPATCH ON THE MEETINGS OF JUNE, 1849.

AT a Public Meeting, convened by placards, held at the Star Hotel, August 9th, 1850, J. R. Wilshire, Esq., J.P., in the chair, to consider the Despatch of Sir Charles Fitz Roy, published in that day's *Herald*, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That a Great Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Sydney be immediately convened, to take into consideration the Extract of a Despatch from Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy, which appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 9th instant; and that the said Meeting be held on the ground adjacent to the Circular Quay, on MONDAY, August 12th, at one o'clock.

2. That a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Campbell, Wilshire, Weekes, Grant, Parkes, Hawksley, and Carruthers, be appointed to draw up resolutions, to be submitted to the Meeting, embodying the following expressions of public feeling.

1. An indignant dissent from the covert movement of certain parties in the interior in favour of Transportation.
2. A strong sense of public insecurity while the Orders in Council remain unrevoked proclaiming New South Wales a Penal Settlement.
3. A want of confidence in the present Local Government, and a prayer for the recall of Sir Charles Fitz Roy.

3. That the Tradesmen of Sydney be respectfully invited to close their Establishments during the time of Meeting.

4. That these resolutions be advertised in the *Herald*, *People's Advocate*, and *Pickwick* Newspapers.

J. R. WILSHIRE,
3692 Chairman.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SYDNEY SOUTH CIRCUIT.

THE ANNUAL SERVICES of the Sydney South Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society will be held as follows.—

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant (to-morrow). Sermons will be preached—

In the Chippendale Chapel, at 11 A.M. by Rev. J. Watsford—at 6½ P.M., by Rev. F. Tuckfield.

In the Hay-street Chapel, at 11 A.M., by Rev. T. B. Harris—at 3 P.M., by Rev. J. Watsford.

In the Newtown Chapel, at 11 A.M., by Rev. F. Tuckfield—at 6½ P.M., by Rev J. Watsford.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, the ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the Society will be held in the CHIPPENDALE CHAPEL; the chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock in the evening.

Public Meetings will be held, on TUESDAY, the 13th, at NEWTOWN, and on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at CANTERBURY, commencing in each case at half-past 6 o'clock in the evening.

Collections will be made at each service in aid of the funds of the Society. The attendance of the friends of Missions is requested.

August 9. 2690

A WORK OF ART TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THE NEW ART UNION.

(250 Members at 21s.)

CHIEF PRIZES.

Her Majesty's Coronation, engraved from Sir George Hayter's picture—a superb proof—splendidly framed, value .......... 25 Guineas
(The value of this picture guaranteed to the winner.)

Her Majesty's Marriage—handsomely framed, a brilliant impression .......... 10 Guineas

A very fine Water Colour Drawing—by Gilfillan, in carved gold frame .......... 25 Guineas

A choice set of four fine coloured aquatint engravings—with all the finish and freedom of first-class drawings, entitled the The Seasons—viz., Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter, by J. P. Herring, Sen.,—being fac similies of paintings executed by him exhibiting his unrivalled grouping of horses, &c.,—handsomely framed .......... 12 Guineas

The other prizes occur at every TENTH number, and comprise a proof engraving of George Cathermole's "First Protest at the Diet of Spires"—Laying down the Law: E. Landseer—The Farmer's Daughter: J. P. Herring—Vale of Dedham: J. Constable—The Pleiades: Howard—Waiting for Master: J. P. Herring—Cross Purposes: F. Stone—Heart's Misgivings: F. Stone—several beautiful Water Colour Drawings—and many other superior subjects, all framed in the best and handsomest manner.

Every holder of an *intermediate* number will receive a superior engraving from the works of the late W. Collins, J. Constable, Bonington, John Martin, Landseer, D. Roberts, and other eminent artists.

The above may be seen free of any charge.

The public are respectfully assured that in this distribution will be included engravings and drawings of the *first order of merit*, and that as all subscribers, if not winners of *tenth* numbers, will receive works of art varying in value from 10s. 6d. to 21s.—the scheme is well worthy their support.

The list is filling in a very satisfactory manner, and will shortly close.

J. R. CLARKE,
Printseller, &c.,
333, George-street,
2677 Opposite the Old Burial Ground.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC.

CHORUSSES from Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Marcetto, Pergolesi, &c.

OVERTURES to and selections from the operatic works of Meyerbeer, Mozart, Rossini, Auber, Bellini, Weber, &c.

HENRY RUSSELL'S Songs—Negro Melodies, &c.

NEW QUADRILLES and Polkas in variety.

J. R. CLARKE,
333, George street,
2678 Opposite the Old Burying Ground.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT of highly finished French made Mahogany Furniture, consisting of wardrobes, book-cases, sideboards, telescope dining table, &c., &c.,—must be disposed of before Friday, 16th August. The above furniture is well worthy the attention of Cabinet-makers and private parties, for they are really good articles, and will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply to H. Munzel, No. 356, Pitt-street, next door to Mr. Clarke's Livery Stables. Also, a Billiard Table for sale. 2649

JUST RECEIVED ex SUMNER, and on Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, an immense stock of Drapery, and ready made Clothing, consisting of—

Double stitched moleskin trowsers, very superior 5s. per pair
Scotch twill shirts, very heavy, 26s. per dozen
Fancy regattas, new patterns, 28s.
A splendid lot of fancy silk and satin vests, from 4s. 6d
Black satin ditto 6s. 6d.
Blue serge shirts, very heavy, 36s. per dozen
An immense stock of white shirts, 30s. ditto
Welch flannel, 10½d. yard
White and unbleached calico in great variety, and very cheap
Satin stripe madonnas, 1s. 4½d. yard
Damask camilliane, 1s. 6d. ditto
De laines, a large and very cheap assortment
Doeskins, tweeds and cloths
India rubber and cotton braces
Women's white cotton hose, 4½d. pair
Men's and children's white and coloured cotton socks
Furniture chintz, fast colours, 9s. 6d. piece
A large stock of children's worsted mantillas, polkas, hoods, worsted gaiters
Boots and bootees; also a large stock of handkerchiefs and shawls
Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes: all of which will be sold at the smallest shade of profit.

WOODS AND MEEHAN,
455 George-street,
2682 Nearly opposite the Post Office.

MOST IMPORTANT!

'Tis a pleasure to feel that grim Winter—its rigours
Has well nigh exhausted and finished its reign,
So our patrons may soon hope to show forth their figures,
Like flowers springing forth in spring dresses again.

As our mother, Dame Nature, thinks fit, at this season,
To make all the world wear its pleasantest hue;
And strips all the old leaves that still hang the trees on,
To clothe every branch in green raiment anew!—

So we, from Dame Nature, whom you must bear us tell of,
Now purpose to take an example ourselves;
And intend, very shortly, our old stock to sell off,
And of all winter clothing to empty our shelves.

And then, when re-opened in startling variety,
Our emporium with spring stock is richly arrayed;
R. and L. still shall bear off the palm in society,
And their firm remain firm at the head of the trade!

Come then, our poor friends, who from winter have smarted;
We would to you all thus good counsel impart,
As a token of joy at its terrors departed,
And a welcome to spring, come to us and be smart.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!!

Commencement of the clearing out of the Winter Stock, previous to the extensive alterations to be made

AT THE GREAT PANTECHNETHECA.

FASHIONABLE DRAPERY, TAILORING, AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
451, GEORGE-STREET,
Nearly opposite the Commercial Bank.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,

IN having to return their sincere thanks for the unbounded support already bestowed on them, have to inform their numerous friends and the public they have come to a determination of enlarging the interior of their premises prior to the commencement of the Spring trade, and in order to afford every facility for the same, will commence selling off the entire of their present extensive and well assorted stock, at prices never before attempted in New South Wales, on MONDAY NEXT, August 12th. The proprietors are fully aware that in making the above announcement it is a practice very frequently resorted to by unprincipled tradesmen, to clear off old stock, but trust that the promises they have made having always been strictly adhered to, will be sufficient guarantee for their due fulfilment on the present occasion.

RECOLLECT, MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 12.

The following is a mere outline of a few Goods, being impossible to give a full account of their varied stock in the limits of an advertisement.

DRAPERY.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| A few rich stripe and glace silk dresses (full dress) reduced to .... | 22 | 6 |
| Rich brocaded ditto .......... | 40 | 0 |
| Ditto black satinette, per yard ...... | 2 | 8½ |
| Ditto ditto gros ditto .......... | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto ditto Glace Moired ditto ...... | 2 | 9 |
| 1500 delaines (full dresses) ditto .... | 4 | 6 |
| 360 French ditto ditto .......... | 7 | 6 |
| 500 ditto Cashmeres ditto .......... | 9 | 9 |
| Rich print dresses in all patterns from | 1 | 9 |
| Rich silk stripe Madonnas .......... | 6 | 9 |
| Ditto satin ditto ditto .......... | 7 | 6 |
| Black Coburg and Orleans, per yard .. | 0 | 8½ |
| Coloured ditto ditto ditto .......... | 0 | 8½ |
| French merinoes, nearly two yards wide, ditto .......... | 2 | 8½ |
| Ladies' white satteen stays, per pair.. | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto coloured ditto ditto ditto ...... | 1 | 6 |
| Girls' ditto ditto ditto .......... | 1 | 3 |

FAMILY AND DOMESTIC LINEN, &c., &c.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 yards wide soft white sheeting .... | 0 | 9½ |
| 2 yards wide stout grey ditto ...... | 0 | 6½ |
| 2 yards wide damask table linen .... | 0 | 10½ |
| 2 yards wide pure linen ditto ditto .. | 1 | 4½ |
| Fine linen huckaback towelling ...... | 0 | 5½ |
| Stout longcloth .......... | 0 | 2 |
| Extra ditto ditto .......... | 0 | 2¾ |
| Beautiful quality shirting .......... | 0 | 4½ |
| Stout grey calico .......... | 0 | 2 |
| Extra stout ditto .......... | 0 | 3½ |
| Fine Welch flannel (all wool) ...... | 0 | 9½ |
| Real Saxony ditto ditto .......... | 1 | 0½ |
| 1¾ *yards long Stout Witney Blankets* .. | 4 | 6 |
| 2½ Ditto ditto ditto .......... | 7 | 0 |
| 2½ Ditto white counterpanes ...... | 3 | 0 |
| 2 Ditto coloured ditto .......... | 2 | 2½ |

SHAWLS, VISITES, MANTLES, &c.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Rich printed Cashmere shawls ...... | 2 | 9 |
| Ditto ditto Thibet ditto .......... | 7 | 0 |
| Splendid quality Mohair ditto ...... | 16 | 6 |
| Embroidered bordered ditto ...... | 3 | 9 |
| Ditto ditto wove Paisley .......... | 10 | 0 |
| Beautiful copies of India, from .. .. | 1½ | 6 |
| Balmoral Scarfs, 4 yards long ...... | 10 | 9 |
| Rich tweed mantles .......... | 7 | 9 |
| Velvet ditto ditto .......... | 15 | 0 |
| Persian cloth .......... | 10 | 6 |
| Cameleon lustre .......... | 18 | 0 |
| Wove tweeds .......... | 12 | 6 |
| Rich satin floss fringe trimming .... | 21 | 0 |
| Rich ducape .......... | 16 | 0 |
| Children's visites in all shapes, from | 3 | 9 |

HOSIERY.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Men's stout brown cotton hose, per pair .......... | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto ditto half ditto .......... | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto fine white ditto .......... | 0 | 5 |
| Ditto grey cotton ditto .......... | 0 | 3 |
| Ditto stout lambswool ditto ...... | 0 | 7½ |
| Ditto knitted ditto .......... | 1 | 2 |
| Ladies' fine white hose ...... | 0 | 5½ |
| Ditto unbleached ditto .......... | 0 | 7 |
| Ditto lambswool .......... | 0 | 11½ |
| Ditto black worsted .......... | 0 | 8½ |
| Children's socks, from .......... | 0 | 1 |
| Infants' lambswool hoods .......... | 0 | 6 |
| Infants' worsted boots .......... | 0 | 2½ |

SHIRTS, &c.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Gents' fine white shirts, full linen trimmed .......... | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto super quality .......... | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto fancy regatta shirts ...... | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto ditto yachting and sporting patterns .......... | 2 | 3 |
| Stout Scotch twill ditto .......... | 1 | 10 |
| Ditto stripe colours ditto .......... | 0 | 10½ |
| Gentlemen's fine lambswool shirts .. | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto ditto merino ditto .......... | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto stout unbleached ditto ...... | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto drawers .......... | 2 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto lambswool ditto ...... | 2 | 10½ |
| Men's stout blue worsted shirts .... | 2 | 8 |
| Ditto heavy serge ditto .......... | 3 | 4½ |
| Boys' and youths' shirts, from ...... | 1 | 6 |
| Gentlemen's silk handkerchiefs ...... | 1 | 3 |
| Ditto extra quality ditto ...... | 1 | 9 |
| Ditto fancy silk and satin handkerchiefs .......... | 1 | 4 |
| Ditto rich satin opera ties ...... | 1 | 6 |

READY-MADE CLOTHING, EQUAL TO BESPOKE.

The superiority of style, quality, and make of these garments, will at once convince the most fastidious that their equal was never before attempted in this colony.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine black or coloured frock coats .......... | 26 | 0 |
| Ditto ditto ditto dress .......... | 25 | 0 |
| Stout Indigo pilot coats .......... | 9 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto, extra quality .......... | 14 | 0 |
| Superfine beaver and kersey overcoats, from .......... | 18 | 6 |
| Ditto Devonshire kersey riding jackets | 17 | 0 |
| Jean, holland, and drill coats, from .. | 3 | 0 |
| Plain and fancy fishing ditto ...... | 3 | 6 |
| Ditto gambroon ditto .......... | 6 | 6 |
| Rich lustre and alpaca ditto ...... | 8 | 0 |
| Superfine cashmere ditto .......... | 10 | 6 |
| West of England doeskin coats ...... | 12 | 0 |
| Colonial and English tweed ditto ... | 12 | 6 |

TROUSERS.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Men's stout colonial tweed trousers, per pair .......... | 8 | 6 |
| Ditto ditto English ditto .......... | 8 | 6 |
| Ditto West of England doeskin ditto | 10 | 6 |
| Ditto superfine black ditto ...... | 10 | 6 |
| Ditto superfine ditto, best quality .. | 16 | 0 |
| Double stitched moleskin trousers, taped seams .......... | 4 | 11 |
| Good stout moleskin trousers ...... | 3 | 3 |

WAISTCOATS.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's black cassimere vests .. | 6 | 3 |
| Ditto rich black and fancy satin ...... | 6 | 3 |
| Ditto ditto tartanette .......... | 2 | 6 |
| Men's good working vests ...... | 1 | 0 |

Boys' and Youths' Clothing at equally low prices.

THE BESPOKE DEPARTMENT.

A room at the extreme end of the establishment has been fitted up, and here gentlemen can select from the choicest materials ever beheld in *New South Wales*, at such prices as are generally paid for the most inferior description.

MOURNING.

A suit complete, consisting of dress coat, vest, and trousers, for

TWO POUNDS,

TO BE HAD AT FIVE HOURS' NOTICE.

To Storekeepers, Settlers, and others, this is an opportunity which may never occur again; and if they wish to make their purchases for the approaching wool season to advantage, this is the time, as *the sale will terminate on the 31st of this month.*

☞ RECOLLECT, MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST THE 12TH, 1850.

ROSSITER AND LAZARUS,
Proprietors.

Observe the Address—451, George-street, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank. Doors open at 11 o'clock. 2651

NOTICE.

MR. TIMOTHY DRISCOLL, Livery Stable-keeper, announces to his friends and the public generally that he has entered into partnership with Mr William Wright, and that he is about to remove from his old residence Pitt street South, opposite the Labour Bazaar, to those more eligible premises, now in the occupation of Mr. G. S. Clarke, next to the residence of John Hosking, Esq., Pitt-street North. The business will in future be conducted under the name of Wright and Driscoll.

Sydney, August, 1850. 2638

NOTICE is hereby given that by Deed of Gift bearing date 11th June 1850 between Henry Caven and Frances Caven his wife of the one part and Charles William Crowder of the other part whereby the said Henry and Frances Caven conveyed to the said Charles William Crowder all their right title and interest to all their cattle and horses branded as under with their increase together with their right title and interest in the Buckernall Creek station and also a team of bullocks dray yokes bows and chains. All debts contracted by the said Henry and Frances Caven to the aforesaid date will be paid by the said William Charles Crowder.

All parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the said cattle or horses from Henry or Frances Caven.

Cattle branded HC on the near hip.

Horses branded HC (T) and TP.

Dated this 23rd day of July A.D. 1850.

1785 W. C. CROWDER.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES BRADLEY, OF ANNAN GROVE, NEAR SYDNEY, SCHOOLMASTER.

A MEETING of Creditors in the above estate will be held at the office of the undersigned on Wednesday next, the 14th instant, at two o'clock, P.M.

GEORGE KING,
Official Assignee,
2622 No. 397, Pitt street.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from Fernhill Estate, Mulgoa, on the night of the 5th August, a Bay Mare, with black mane and tail, off side hind fetlock white, about fourteen and a half hands high, branded on near shoulder "x R," six years old, switch tail. One pound reward will be paid by John Kelly, on such information as will lead to her recovery, or two pounds if with recovery the thief is prosecuted to conviction. 2497

ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, a Cheque on the Bank of Australasia (£10) drawn in favour of Robertson by Mr. John Nicholson. The above reward will be given on restoration of the same, by the undersigned; or by Mr. Nicholson, at the Postmaster's Office; or by Charles Cowper, Esquire.

RICHARD SADLEIR.

N.B.—The payment has been stopped. 2558

LOST or strayed from the paddocks at Gobolion, Wellington, about the end of June last, a bay horse, 13½ hands high, rising six years old, branded ED near shoulder, WI off shoulder, has a fistula forming. One pound reward will be paid on delivery of the said Horse at Cumboeglecumbang.

2550 B. DICKINSON.

BOARD AND LODGING, with furnished apartments and attendance, can be obtained where there are no children, and in a quiet neighbourhood, by addressing, prepaid, to Mrs Parminter, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, opposite Mr. Davis, butcher. 2633

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with attendance, in a retired private house, in a fashionable neighbourhood, having a splendid view of the harbour of Sydney;—coach-house and stable if required. No other lodgers. Letters directed to C. E., and left at the *Herald* Office, will meet immediate attention. 2619

STORAGE.

FOR about 250 tons of goods, in any quantity. Parties having goods to store, will find the situation very convenient, owing to its central position. It is suitable for goods of all descriptions, and the charges per week will be very moderate. Apply to

Mr. JOHN A. MATHEWS,
At Mr. M'Gaa's,
Queen-street.

Queen street, July 15. 1049

LARGE DRY CELLAR.

TO LET, at a low rent, with the use of a powerful crane, the spacious Cellar under the stores of the undersigned.

ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
2271 Bank Court, King street.

TO LET, a Cottage, at the Glebe, now in the occupation of J. R. Morris, Esq. Possession can be given on the 16th instant. Apply to G. Thorne and Co., 591, George-street.

August 9. 2618

TO LET, two neat Verandah Cottages, each containing five rooms, with detached kitchen and good well of water, situated in Botany-street, Chippendale, opposite the New Church. Apply at the upper cottage. 2648

TO LET, a House and Shop, containing eleven rooms, situate in Kent-street North, near the Gas Works. Rent moderate. Apply to Thomas Moore, opposite Jamison street. 2626

TO LET, in a healthy situation, commanding a fine view of the Harbour, FURNISHED APARTMENTS, including kitchen; suitable for the residence of a respectable family. Stabling and coach-house, if required. Applications by letter, pre-paid, addressed Z. Q., *Herald* Office, will meet with attention. 2517

TO BE LET, Johnson's (late Hulle's) Hotel, corner of George and Goulburn streets, Sydney, from the 1st of September next, suitable for any wholesale or extensive business, or an Hotel. Application to be made to Mr. Johnson, on the premises; or to Mr. Michael M'Quade, Windsor. 2064

PUBLIC HOUSE TO LET, viz.:—The Britannia Inn, Parramatta-street, near Tooth's Brewery. The party taking it can commence business at once.

Early application is necessary, as transfer of license day will be early next month.

Bad health is the only cause of the present occupant retiring. 2621

TO LET, the residence of the late Mr. William Palmer, containing six rooms, with stabling, coach-house, &c., situated at Darlinghurst, opposite the residence of Robert Campbell, tertius, Esq. Has a large garden, and a never-failing supply of water.

Apply on the premises, or at the "Swan with Two Necks," George and Park streets. 2095

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1512141

TO LET, the house and premises known as "Happy Vale," opposite the New Court House: contains fourteen rooms with spacious yard and stabling; is admirably adapted for a gentleman's residence, or a genteel boarding house. Apply on the premises. 2655

CAMPERDOWN.

ABOUT HALF AN HOUR'S WALK FROM SYDNEY.

TO LET, a neat house, containing four rooms. There is a well of pure water on the premises, there is also a large paddock, the use of which will be given to the tenant. The house adjoins the Roman Catholic Denominational School. Apply on the premises, or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
2373 Queen-street.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SATURDAY'S REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MESSRS. PICKERING AND LUCAS will sell by auction, at their Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock.

Chiffoniers office, dining, and other tables; horsehair and cane-seated chairs, washing stands, bedsteads, sofas, pictures, toilet glasses, pier glasses, horsehair mattrasses, feather beds, counterpanes, blankets, hair, nail, and tooth brushes; ladies' boots and shoes, children's boots and shoes, knives and forks, tea trays, ornaments, congreve matches, carpeting, hearth rugs, cruet stands, salt cellars, teapots, steel pens, guns, pistols, watches, casks of whiting, red herrings, and sundries.

Also,
One case of books, containing 100 volumes—too numerous to particularise.
Terms—Cash. 2646

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EX HOOGHLY, SPROUL, MASTER, FROM LONDON.
DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 12,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

LL
B ∮ 221—20 Pieces duck, 36 yards each, slightly damaged
10 Ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
229—14 Ditto black hollands, slightly damaged
32 Ditto ditto, much ditto
FN ∮ 262— 9 Ditto Horrock's longcloth, much ditto
283—15 Ditto imitation Welsh flannels, slightly ditto
9 Ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
300—40 Ditto white rolls, slightly ditto
33 Ditto ditto, much ditto
326—25 Ditto 34 inch shirtings, much ditto
Terms—cash. 2596

IMPORTANT SALE OF SEASONABLE DRAPERY GOODS, BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, BLANKETS, AND FLANNELS.

NOW LANDING FROM THE HOOGHLY AND RIFLEMAN.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS

Has received instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction,
Without Reserve,
At his Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

THE undermentioned valuable assortment of Goods—
Handsome printed challi and llama dresses
Ditto Tyrolese cashmere dresses
Ditto colonnade and French twill dresses
Ditto 6-4 gala plaids
Ditto 5-4 town printed cambrics
6-4 and 9 8 heavy navy blues
7-8 fancy prints and plates
7-8 printed furniture
Rich printed de laine dresses
Ditto fancy checked Orleans cloths and llamas
Black Orleans cloths and Coburgs
Orleans, in choice colours
Cotton velvets, ditto ditto ditto
Fancy cashmere and woollen shawls
Ditto Berlin wool ditto
4-4 and 5 4 fancy worsted handkerchiefs
5-4 and 6-4 cashmere turnovers
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 medium blankets
Welch and Saxony flannels
Domestic and house ditto
72 and 80 inch stout Wigan sheetings
72-inch heavy grey ditto
Horrock's longcloths
Croyden and Aberdeen dowlas
Spring water bleached sheetings
33 and 36 inch medium ditto
9-8 supers and Madapolams
27 and 33 inch grey domestics
Linen and union huckabacks
Rough and dressed hollands
Russia crash and dowlas
Linen dusters and towels
4-4 BLUE DERRYS
8-4, 10 4, 11-4, and 12-4 super white counterpanes
9-4, 10 4, and 11-4 chintz ditto
9-4 and 10-4 woollen rugs
8-4, 10 4, and 11 4 bleached diaper ditto
4-4 OSNABURGHS and FORFARS
9-4 and 10-4 printed cotton rugs and sheets
9-4 and 10 4 grey Bolton sheets
White and coloured jaconet linings
Checked jaconet and book muslins
Indigo striped ticks

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DOESKINS.
Black, blue, and rifle superfine broads
Ladies' blue pelisse and cap cloths
Wool, black and fancy cassimeres
Fancy doeskins (new styles)
Black velveteen and velvets
Genoa and constitution cords
Heavy drab moleskins
Straw, black, slate, and drab Silecias
Black hollands and linings
Black silk serges and extra Raven's sewings

HATS AND CAPS.
Black Paris hats, broad brims, and low crowns
Drab felt hats, ditto ditto
Drab soft felt hats
Children's black and coloured silk velvet caps
Men's blue Scotch bonnets
Glengarry and Kilmarnock caps

HOSIERY AND SHIRTS.
Men's blue serge shirts, all wool
Ditto union ditto ditto
Ditto blue navy ditto
Ditto merino, lambswool, and Guernsey ditto
Ditto white shirts, linen collars and fronts
Ditto rowing and regatta shirts, fancy patterns
Boys' and youths' white and regatta shirts
White and scarlet imperial cravats
Worsted and lambswool hosiery
Men's brown and coloured half-hose
An assortment of children's cotton and worsted Argyle socks
Black and white cotton, black worsted and cashmere hose
Men's white cotton braces, single and double ends

FANCY GOODS.
Ladies' fancy silk neck ties and handkerchiefs in great variety
White coutille and jean stays
Winter bonnet ribbons
Gauze and satin cap ditto
6, 8, 10 and 12 white sarsnet ditto
10 and 12 black ditto
An assortment of black lace falls, whisker blonds, lace dresses, habit shirts, &c., &c. &c.

Also,
An assortment of haberdashery, consisting of—
Whalebone for dresses and bonnets, O cords, 29 and 33 bobbin braids, imperial tapes, 15 to 47, mixed and country pins, hooks and eyes, black and coloured reel cottons, ribbon wire, Raven's sewings, stay laces, gingham umbrellas, &c.

Terms at sale:
All purchases under £50, cash; above £50 and under £100, three months; above £100 and under £200 three and four months; above £200, three, four, and five months: by approved bills, to be dated from the day of sale. 3689

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
Damaged by sea water,
EX RIFLEMAN, HAMMACK, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
0 within diamond 5 over.

Part of
a case—1021— 26 dozen men's brown cotton Half-hose
" —1122—413 dozen imperial Tapes, assorted Nos.
Case —1123— 3 gross Brooks' white reel cotton, 200 yards
40 ditto ditto black ditto ditto
" —1124— 46 ditto ditto white ditto
1155— 53 dozen men's brown cotton Half-hose
1142— 13 pieces black twilled Silecias, 763 yards
1144— 25 8-4 C white counterpanes
35 8-4 +F
47 9-4 diamond
25 9-4 +F
132
Terms—cash. 2688

SPADES, SHOVELS, WHEAT MILLS. HAMMERS, ITALIAN IRONS, &c,

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,
At 11 o'clock,

45 BUNDLES Eye Tree Spades and Shovels
20 Superior wheat mills, fly wheels complete
32 Dozen Kent hammers
40 Ditto Italian irons
80 Gross assorted screws
36 Dozen shaping scissors
2 Sets ivory balance handle knives and forks
18 Dozen brass Dutch tinder boxes
9 Gross German shell side combs, &c.
Terms at sale. 2687

TO TAILORS, &c.

ASSORTED BUTTONS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,
At 11 o'clock,

120 GROSS Florentine Buttons, with flexible shanks
16 Gross best gilt anchor and other buttons
4 Gross white pearl shanked ditto
5 Gross horn coat and vest ditto
20 Gross japanned 4-hole ditto
White metal, bone, bronzed, pearl shirt and other buttons.
Terms at sale. 2685

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.

SUNDRY CROCKERY.

TO CLOSE A SHIPMENT,

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,
At 11 o'clock,

WHITE FLAT-RIM CHAMBERS
Ditto pudding bowls
Large printed basons
Jelly pots, assorted sizes
Blue, willow, flat, and baking dishes, assorted
Ditto cover dishes and sauce boats, assorted
Porcelain figures, &c.
Terms at sale. 2686

DRAPERY AND BLANKETS.

TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 12,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

1 Bale 10-4 blankets
3 Cases longcloths
2 Ditto roll jaconets
2 Ditto muslins
1 Ditto brown Hollands
2 Ditto de laines.
Terms at sale. 2680

SEVEN CASES, HALL, BROTHERS, AND CO., SUPERIOR HATS.

TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 12,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

One case, 36 gents' satin velvet hats, Albert, fashionable shapes, trimmed with broad bands and binding
One case, ditto
One case, 36 gents' satin velvet hats, handsomely trimmed, flamed tips, and broad bands
One, ditto, ditto
One case, 36 gents' super satin velvet hats, Albert, and fashionable shapes, broad bands and binding
One case, ditto, ditto, trimmed, &c., Martin
One case, 36 gents' ex super, satin velvet hats, polka and Albert shapes, with broad bands, and binding
Terms at sale. 2592

SUPERIOR PLATED LIQUEUR AND CRUET FRAMES, SETS TABLE CUTLERY, POCKET CUTLERY, &c.

JUST LANDED.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 13,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

PLATED WARE.
3 Hole revolving liqueur frames
3 Ditto electro-plated ditto
4 Ditto revolving cruets
5 Ditto ditto ditto
6 Ditto ditto ditto
Spare cut bottles

CUTLERY.
Sets table knives and forks, 51 and 53 pieces
Ditto carvers and steels
Scissors and on cards
Sheepfoot pocket knives, buck handle
Crackers and clasp knives
Knives, forks, in dozens.
Terms at sale. 2593

EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

JUST LANDED.

TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 13,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

The following assortment of EARTHENWARE and GLASS:—
One crate willow plates, 10 inch
One ditto ditto dishes 12 and 16 inch
One ditto ditto plates, 10 inch
One ditto ditto dishes, 12 to 18 inch
One ditto ditto plates, 10 inch
One ditto blue breakfast cups and saucers, egg cups
One ditto willow 7 inch plates
Two ditto ditto 8 inch ditto

GLASSWARE.
One cask cut Princess wines
One ditto sugars and creams, glass egg cups
One ditto cut decanters, in sets
One ditto pillar dishes and plates
One ditto cut mirror decanters, in sets, barrel vinegar
One ditto diamond water jugs, pint and quart, honey pots
One ditto cigar plates. Union salts
One ditto Union salts, egg cups.
Terms at sale. 2594

6 CASKS BEEF.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, in the Stores at the rear of the City Mart,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

6 CASKS BEEF.
Terms—Cash. 2653

WHALING GEAR, OLD COPPER, MUSKETS, PIPES, BISCUIT, &c.

EX EBENEZER,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

Also,
ANGLE IRON.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

A QUANTITY of Harpoons, Lances, &c.
A quantity of old sheathing copper
A quantity of muskets, saws, &c.
Ten tins, eight bags, three casks—biscuit
Three cases pipes.
5 cases brandy } Bonded in
1 keg tobacco } Pollard's
Water casks
Flour, oatmeal
6 casks beef
Axes
Paint
Compass
&c., &c. &c.
Also,
Twenty-three angle bars, weighing 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs.

Without any Reserve,
To close an account.
Terms at sale. 2578

ENGRAVINGS—GARDEN SEATS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

A FEW very excellent unframed Engravings.
6 Gothic Garden Seats.
Terms—Cash. 2651

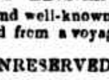
COCOA-NUTS.

EX EBENEZER, FROM THE SOUTH SEAS, IN FINE CONDITION.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

5000 VERY superior Cocoa-nuts, now landing, ex Ebenezer, from the Navigators.
Terms at sale. 2579

POSTPONED FROM THURSDAY UNTIL THIS DAY (SATURDAY), AT THE REQUEST OF THE OWNERS.



THE EBENEZER.

That favourite and well-known Colonial Trader (just returned from a voyage to San Francisco).

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has been favoured with instructions from the owners to submit for sale by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
At twelve o'clock.

THE SCHOONER EBENEZER, of 90 tons register, burthen 120 tons, well found in gear, boats, stores, &c., as she now lies at Campbell's Wharf.

The auctioneer, in calling the attention of shipowners and others to the unreserved sale of this favourite schooner, considers it would be unnecessary on his part to enumerate her many excellent qualities, having been so long known as a trader on the coast, that her name is quite sufficient to command attention from parties in want of such a vessel.

Her late trip to San Francisco was one of the quickest on record, and has thoroughly proved her qualities as a first-rate sea boat.

Parties desirous of purchasing, can inspect her any time previous to the sale, at Campbell's Wharf; and an inventory of her stores can be seen at the auctioneer's rooms.
Terms, liberal. 2580

CHRONOMETER,

AT THE SALE OF THE SCHOONER EBENEZER.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY,
At 12 o'clock,

ONE first-rate eight-day Chronometer, by John Carter, Tooley-street, London.
Terms at sale. 2551

MONDAY, AUGUST 12.

INDIA AND STRONG ALE,
IN HOGSHEADS.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 12,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

24 HOGSHEADS ALE
3 ditto strong ale.
Terms at sale. 250

MONDAY, AUGUST 12.

TO GROCERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS

DAMAGED
MUSTARDS, PICKLES, BLEACHED COTTON FOR CANDLEWICK.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 12,
At 11 o'clock,

EX SALSETTE, AND SUMNER, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER,
CB in diamond with H under.

4 CASES 1 lb. MUSTARD, 3 dozen each
2 Ditto ½ lb. ditto, 6 dozen each
6 Ditto pint pickles, 2 dozen each
25 Ditto quart ditto, 1 dozen each
6 Ditto pint onions, 2 dozen each
14 Ditto quart ditto, 1 dozen each
CB in diamond with TD over and 1-3 under
3 Bales bleached cotton for candlewick
Also,
8 Cases raspberry and assorted Hobart Town jams, in 2, 4, and 6 lb. jars
5 Cases raspberry vinegar, in pints and quarts.
Terms—Cash. 2640

MONDAY, AUGUST 12.

TO SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

COGNAC BRANDY, IN ONE-DOZEN CASES, IN BOND; CHAMPAGNE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 12,
At 11 o'clock.

100 CASES, each 1 dozen, Cognac Brandy, brown
16 Cases Champagne.
Terms at sale. 2544

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.

5 PACKAGES
ELEGANT FURNITURE, HANDSOME GILT FRAME CHIMNEY GLASSES, DRESSING GLASSES,

JUST LANDED.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,
At 11 o'clock,

H
S Case
344
∮ 1
12 Mahogany easy chairs
6 Ditto ditto ditto in leather
2 3 feet 6 rosewood chiffoniers, French polished
∮ 2 Case
12 Mahogany easy chairs, covered in leather
6 Rosewood music stools, French polished
6 Fancy tables, French polished
18 Folding chairs
∮ 3 Case
2 Gilt chimney glasses, best plates, 39 x 30
3 Ditto ditto ditto, 40 x 30
2 Ditto ditto ditto, 50 x 40
1 Ditto ditto ditto, 40 x 36
∮ 4 Case
15 Tray glasses, best British plates, 10 x 7, 10 x 9, 12 x 8, 14 x 9, 17 x 13
3 Ditto, carved pillars, moulding bottom, 19 x 15
1 Ditto marble bottom, 18 x 14
1 Ditto mahogany bottom, 21 x 15
1 Ditto mahogany frame, 24 x 16
60 Tray glasses, patent plates, 10 x 9, 12 x 9, 14 x 10, 9 x 7, 15 x 11, 16 x 12
∮ 5 Case
2 Mahogany lounges, spring seat, French polished.
Terms at Sale. 2642

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.

SUPERIOR CUTLERY, SORBY'S PATENT SHEEP SHEARS, CROSS-CUT SAWS, POCKET KNIVES, AUGERS, SETS TEA TRAYS, GERMAN SILVER TEA SPOONS, SMALL-TOOTH COMBS, WHITEY-BROWN THREAD, VALENCIA AND OTHER VESTS, WHITE SHIRTS, &c.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,
At eleven o'clock,

84 DOZEN Buffalo, Dover, Stag, Sheep-foot, and pocket Knives, very superior
18 dozen white handle knives and forks
38 dozen Rodgers's pocket knives, very superior
30 DOZEN SORBY'S PATENT SHEEP SHEARS
1 case—18 cross-cut saws, 4 and 6 feet
24 SCOTCH SCREW AUGERS, 1¼, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inch
250 dozen small-tooth combs
20½ dozen whitey-brown thread, Nos. 22 and 25
50 dozen Valencia, swansdown, and other vests
7 dozen white shirts, linen wristbands and collars
18 gross German silver tea spoons
42 sets, 3 in a set, tea trays
2 dozen trays, 24 and 26 inch
2 dozen 14-inch waiters
2 dozen bread baskets
Terms at sale. 2641

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.

PLATED WARE, BRONZED INKSTANDS, TELESCOPE, TOASTING FORKS, &c.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT,

PLATED Branch Candlesticks, for 3 lights each
Ditto liqueur stands, pickle stands
Ditto hock and cruet stands
Ditto cake and bread baskets
Ditto mustard pots and salt-cellars
Telescope toasting forks
German silver spectacles
Diaries for 1850, with expanding backs
Japanned 4-hole buttons
Shirt and other buttons
Bronze inkstands
Patent air tight inkstands
Best Britannia metal teapots.
Terms at sale. 2630

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.

HIGHLY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL,
IN
VALUABLE CITY PROPERTIES,
SITUATE IN CASTLEREAGH AND HUNTER STREETS, CHARLOTTE-PLACE, GLOUCESTER AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
OPPOSITE ST. PHILIP'S AND ST. PATRICK'S CHURCHES,
WITH EXCELLENT DWELLING HOUSES THEREON, YIELDING A HANDSOME RENTAL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Has been favoured with instructions by MESSRS. BRAY AND M'ROBERTS, EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MR. ALEXANDER IKIN, to offer to public competition, these very superior properties, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
IN FIVE LOTS,
As follow:—

1st.,
THAT delightfully situated TWO-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSE, at the SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CASTLEREAGH AND HUNTER-STREETS, possessing an extensive frontage to each of these thoroughfares.

This house has been for many years a respectable private boarding establishment, and is at present in the occupation of Mrs. Carew, as tenant from year to year.

It is in a first-rate situation, and was formerly let at £170 per annum.

2ND,
That very desirably situated TWO-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSE, at the junction of Cumberland-street, Charlotte-place, and Gloucester-street, having the following frontages—
41 feet 9 inches to Cumberland-street,
43 feet 6 inches to Gloucester-street,
61 feet 8 inches to Charlotte-place.
*(Marked No. 1 on Plan.)*
OPPOSITE ST. PHILIP'S AND ST. PATRICK'S CHURCHES.

This house is occupied by Mrs. Waller, as a weekly tenant, who has, for a number of years, kept it as a respectable private boarding establishment.

The rent is payable every fourth week.

3RD.
AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND adjoining the above, having a frontage of 18 feet to CUMBERLAND-STREET, with a SHED thereon. *(Marked No. 2 on Plan.)*

4TH.
AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND adjoining the above, having a frontage of 18 feet to CUMBERLAND-STREET. *(Marked No. 3 on Plan.)*

5TH.
AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND adjoining the above, having a frontage of 18 feet to CUMBERLAND-STREET, *(marked No. 4 on Plan)*, and adjoining W. H. Dowling's land.

☞ Property of the above description fronting several of the principal streets in the city, needs no commendation from the auctioneer—its situation will alone command attention from the capitalist—it is sufficient to add that if the whole city were traversed it would be difficult to find situations of superior value to the above.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; for the residue approved bills will be taken at three and six months from date of sale, bearing eight per cent. interest per annum, with security on the property if required.

Possession to be given on approval of the title, which is unexceptionable.

*.* Plans are on view at the auctioneer's.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12.

DAMAGED TIN PLATES,
EX SALSETTE,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, BY
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 12,
At 11 o'clock precisely

15 BOXES TIN PLATES, damaged.
Terms. Cash. 2502

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF USEFUL FANCY ARTICLES,
NOW LANDING,
EX DUKE OF RICHMOND.

TO STATIONERS, IRONMONGERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, JEWELLERS, DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Will sell by auction, at the Australian Mart, Market-street East,
ON AN EARLY DAY, OF WHICH DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

THE FOLLOWING EXTENSIVE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT, comprising—
Rosewood Vandyke desks, 20 inch, with secret drawer 14 and 16 inch, brass strapped, capped, and cornered
Solid mahogany ditto, 16 to 20 inch
Rosewood and mahogany round edged ditto
Rosewood tea caddies
Workboxes, pearl line and dot, pearl buhled, Persian lined and satin lined

Ladies' rosewood dressing cases, with jewel drawers, best glass fittings, fancy wood, buhled, and fitted complete
Ditto ditto, velvet lined and pearl plate, &c., &c.
Gentlemen's brass bound dressing cases, fitted complete

PLATED AND METAL WARE.
Britannia metal tea and coffee services
Ditto ditto teapots, 3 and 4 gill
Ditto ditto, coffee ditto, 3, 4, and 5 gill
Ditto ditto superior teapots, 3½ pints and 4½ pints
Ditto ditto superior coffee-pots, 4½ and 5 pints
Superior plated liqueur stand
Electro or silver tea and coffee sets
Toast racks
Egg frames
Revolving cruets
Electro salts and mustards
Butter coolers and cake baskets
Sets of silver-mounted jugs
Britannia-metal tea and table spoons, salts, and mustards
German-silver salts, mustards, tea, dessert, and table spoons
Ditto ditto dessert and table forks

BRUSHWARE.
Broom heads, No. 3, 4, 6, 20, and 22
Bannister brushes, No. 1 and 2
Parlour brooms, japanned
Ditto ditto ditto and gilt
Scrubbing brushes, No. 1, 2, 3
Mahogany-back shoe brushes, 1, 2, and 3
Rosewood ditto ditto, 3, 4, 9
Handled cloth brushes
Rosewood-back cloth brushes, No. 2
Mahogany ditto, No. 10
Hair brushes, diamond, wave, and star
Ditto ditto high-cut, owl's-eye, improved Gothic
Ditto ditto inlaid rosewood back
Best London and French tooth brushes
Ditto ditto nail ditto

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
Sets of very handsome tea trays
Figure bordered, plain centre, Louis Philippe and King's patterns
Portfolios, assorted pearl views
Victoria writing desk, inlaid pearl views, (Abbotsford, &c.)
Very handsome inlaid inkstands, cut stopped bottles and gold flowers
Elegant inlaid table ditto (Newstead Abbey)
Ditto ditto ditto ditto (Shakespeare's house)

CARPET BAGS.

JEWELLERY, &c.
Silver, steel-top, and frosted thimbles
Silver guards, gold curb ditto
Plated eye-glasses, cameo brooches, silver pencil-cases
Plated lockets, ditto hunting, yellow plated keys, trumpet ditto
Brequets, Albert curb guards, gold swivels, half-hoop rings, plain and chased
Box and glass ditto, cut gold wire studs, signet rings
Pearl brooches, steel mounted ditto, plated ditto
Black oxydised and Scotch circular ditto
Steel-mounted hair bracelets, yellow plated earrings
Gold rings, transparent, chased, plain, and ladies' cluster
German-silver pen and pencil cases, plated ditto, with leads
Black and blue turquoise brooches, turquoise knot ditto
Box and glass ditto, frosted ditto, engine-turned, and agate ditto, solid mounted
Bracelets and watch hooks
8-day round-dial clocks, gold, silver, and blue steel spectacles
Silver, gilt, and best steel beads, slides, and tassels
Mock coral negligées, spectacle cases

IRONMONGERY.
Round tinned fryingpans, tinned iron saucepans and covers
Oval boil pots and tinned tea-kettles

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
Trying, jack, and smoothing planes
Spokeshaves, plated braces and bits
Sawpads, saws for ditto, squares, sliding bevels
Strong pincers, chisels, gouges, gimlets, wire cutting plyers
Wing compasses, 16 to 26 inch handsaws

CUTLERY.
Bone-handle table cutlery, in cases of fifty pieces
Sets of ivory balance-handled ditto, best bone balance-handled ditto
Bonaparte and buffalo ditto, each fifty pieces
Sets of patent ivory-handled table knives and forks, dessert ditto
Pinned tipped desserts, stag tables, desserts, and carvers
Tipped carving ditto ferruled, candle end ditto, scissors, cards of knives
Drilled eye needles in boxes
Razors, ivory, pearl, stag handles
Ditto German silver mounted black handles
Ditto, Johnson's, in black cases
Cases of 7 dozen razors, and razor cases
Corkscrews, pocket ditto, levee ditto
Steel snuffers and trays, brass ditto
1, 2, and 3 draw telescopes, wood and leather.

STEEL PENS, &c.
Magnum bonum, Plout's bronzed, Dean's black Victoria blue
Best bright shoulders, Falcon bronzed, blue correspondents, schools
Bronzed and eagle pens, wood holders for barrel pens
Mitchell's ditto, revolving ditto, stained wood accommodates
Bone, with steel japanned and other holders
Garden pens, with glass and wood holders

TOGETHER WITH
Fruits assorted, ditto confectionary
Plates of fruits and pickles.

6 Dozen rosewood cane seated chairs.

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.
Oil paintings, 10 x 8 20 x 24, in gilt frames
Engravings, Trial Earl of Stafford, Gamekeeper's Return
Highland Hospitality, Fetching the Doctor
Confessions, Donna Violet, Boyhood's Reveries
Childhood, Duncan Grey, Biter Bit
Democrites, Great Teacher, Coloured Heads, all in rich gilt and maple, composition and maple frames.

FANCY STATIONERY, &c.
Fine satin envelopes, assorted sizes, thick ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto and initials
Assorted bordered ditto, black bordered ditto
Cabinets, packets of assorted papeterie
Plain and fancy blotters, note papers, assorted
Blue, pink, green bordered, cream laid ditto.
2583

TO CONNOISSEURS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SUPERIOR OIL PAINTINGS.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Has received instructions to submit to public competition,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 13,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

A REALLY choice selection of the above, by celebrated artists; the subjects consist of—
Game, fruit, cattle, landscapes
Interiors, marine views, heads

The whole forming one of the most select lots of paintings ever brought to the hammer, and to artists and the public offers such an opportunity as seldom occurs; as they will be sold without the slightest reserve. Intending purchasers and others can inspect them in the gallery of the Australian Mart, Market-street East, where they are now on view.

TERMS:—
Under twenty pounds cash; above that sum an approved bill at three months. 2118

HORSES,
GIGS,
ENTIRE HORSES,
MILCH COWS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,

A handsome bay Entire, by Aaron, out of a Camerton mare
A Town Hackney, three journey horses, a large cart horse, and nine other horses
Also,
Four milk cows, four goats, five gigs, &c.

CARRIAGES
HORSES
GIGS, DOG CART
SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
THE PROPERTY OF MR. GEORGE CLARKE, LIVERY STABLE KEEPER, PITT-STREET.

MR. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from Mr. Clarke to sell by public auction, on the above premises,
ON MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 12,
At 12 o'clock.

The whole of his Stock-in-Trade, consisting of carriages, horses, gigs, harness, saddlery, and stable utensils. Mr. Clark having retired from the above line of business, every article of his valuable establishment will be sold without reserve. 2663

IN THE ESTATE OF SAMUEL BURGE, OF PARRAMATTA.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10,
At half past 10 o'clock,

ENGLISH Plated Mounted Gig Harness
Double carriage harness, (without collars)
Bridles, pads, and cruppers, belly-bands
Cart hames, hobbles
Heads reins, nose bands
Hunting whips, chamois skins
Combs, curb chains, bits, straps, &c.
Spring bars, bridle buckles, stirrup and roller buckles
Carriage and cart whips
Breeching chains, double bits, &c.
SADDLES.
Terms at sale. 2381

BOOTS AND SHOES.

EX MARY ANN, FROM LONDON.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 12,
At 11 o'clock,

FIVE CASES, containing—
100 Pairs Wellington boots
417 Ditto ancle ditto
103 Ditto shoes.
Terms at sale. 2380

CANDLES, SPLIT PEAS,

EX SALSETTE, MUNRO, FROM LONDON,
DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 12.
At 11 o'clock,

S 25 BOXES Sperm Candles, each 25 lbs. viz.—
19 boxes slightly damaged
6 boxes much ditto
15 Barrels finest boiling split peas, viz.—
5 barrels much damaged
10 barrels, slightly ditto.
Terms—Cash. 2521

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
SITUATE IN
BOURKE-STREET AND BOTANY-STREET.

MORT AND BROWN
ARE instructed to sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, AUGUST 12,
At eleven o'clock,

LOT 1.—All that piece of Land containing 5½ perches more or less, situate on the west side of Bourke-street, in the city of Sydney, having a frontage to that street of 38 feet 4 inches, bounded on the north by Mr. Salisbury's purchase, 84 feet 4½ inches, on the south by Mr. Dodd's purchase, 92 feet 8½ inches, and on the west by a reserved lane.

LOT 2.—And also all that piece of land containing 13½ perches more or less, situate on the west side of Botany-street, having a frontage to that street of 49 feet, with a depth of 72 feet 2 inches; bounded on the north by an allotment purchased by Mr. Manning, on the south by an allotment purchased by Mr. Reynolds, and on the east by a reserved lane.

☞ The allotment in Bourke-street is close to the residence of Mrs. Iredale, and opposite the Wesleyan Chapel; it is an excellent building site.

The plot of land in Botany-street is opposite Mr. Robert Taylor's land, and near the junction of Botany-street with the South Head Road, nearly opposite the Court House.

N. B.—There is a sign board on both pieces of land, pointing out the allotments.
Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF MR. J. COPE, EXECUTOR TO THE WILL OF THE LATE MRS. MARIA COPE.

870 HEAD OF WELL-BRED CATTLE.

MORT AND BROWN
Are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on
MONDAY, AUGUST 12,
At 12 o'clock,

870 HEAD of Quiet Cattle, a general herd, with the usual proportions of sexes and ages.

☞ The young cattle from two years downwards are the progeny of pure Durham Bulls, of which there are four now with the herd, and which will be included in the 870 head.

The above are depasturing on the Station of Mr. Cope, Lower Macquarie, where they will be delivered.

Also,
Five STOCK HORSES
Dray and Team of Working Bullocks.
Terms—cash. 1420

THOSE THOROUGH-BRED ENTIRES
GLENDOWER,
COMMISSIONER,
CAMEL,
Are to be sold by auction, (under instructions from CHARLES BURY, Esq., of Calcutta),
BY
MORT AND BROWN,
IN THE
MONTH OF AUGUST.

☞ These imported thorough-breds possess the best blood in the colony. Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 9920

"MARYLAND."

A COMFORTABLE IMPROVED FARM, NEAR CAMPBELLTOWN.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell the above by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on
MONDAY, AUGUST 19,
At 11 o'clock,

THE above Farm consists of 400 acres, and is situate about three miles from Campbelltown, and thirty-three from Sydney, and is well watered by creeks that have never been known to be dry, and also by permanent dams.

The whole is fenced in, and divided into six paddocks, and about 166 acres is cleared, ten acres being enclosed with pig proof fence.

THE IMPROVEMENTS, which are very considerable, comprise good dwelling-house, with detached kitchen, and good brick oven, large barn and stable, men's dwelling, fowl-house, stockyard, bails, calf-pens, &c; orchard of two acres, enclosed by a paling fence.

☞ The above is a capital Dairy Farm, and just the thing for a new beginner.
Terms liberal. 2029

MAGNIFICENT INVESTMENT.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the Proprietor to sell by auction, at their Mart,
ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24,
At 11 o'clock,
IN ONE LOT,

THE principal portions of the highly important and rapidly advancing township of

DALKEITH,
IN THE DISTRICT OF CASSILIS, INCLUDING THE INN, GENERAL STORE, AND VARIOUS OTHER TENEMENTS ALL RESPECTABLY TENANTED; AND, ALSO, UPWARDS OF 1200 ACRES OF LAND,
TOGETHER WITH THE GOODWILL OF THE LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS CARRIED ON BY THE PROPRIETOR.

To residents of the Hunter, and of the Squatting Districts to the northward and westward of that county, where the reputation of Dalkeith is a rising township, and a place of trade, is thoroughly established, no enumeration of its advantages is necessary; but for the information of other capitalists the Auctioneers deem it their duty to state a few facts relating to the property.

DALKEITH
Is situated on the high road leading from Maitland to Bligh, Liverpool Plains, Wellington, the Castlereagh and Namoi Rivers, and to all the Western and North-western interior, and is the last township in that direction within the limits of location. It is in the heart of a fertile country, and well settled, and in a neighbourhood of wealthy proprietors. The Post Office established there allows postal communication with Sydney three times a-week and the Government have recognised its position as a Public Township by laying down the high road to it, and by voting a large sum of money for the erection of a new Court House. The National Board of Education, too, have voted money for the erection of a Public School, which the local patrons are about to commence forthwith; and the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic Churches are about to erect places of Worship in the township for their respective Communions. These and other facts, the relation of which is not compatible with the limits of an advertisement, clearly indicate the growing importance of the place.

The Proprietor has carried on in the township an extensive and profitable trade for the last four years, which has been steadily progressing until it has attained a degree of prosperity unequalled perhaps by any similar business out of Sydney. Indeed, it is obvious that a place so situated as this is, being the frontier town of the most wealthy districts of the colony, could not fail to command the success which has attended it—a result which, looking to the comparatively short growth of the place, foreshadows a positive fortune to any enterprising purchaser.

To persons wishing to establish an extensive country branch depôt, as a general store, or to combine that description of business with the conduct of the Inn, for which the various commodious buildings on the place afford ample facilities, an opportunity like the present may not occur for many years; the purchaser would step at once into a large business, and being almost sole proprietor of this important township, he could effectually secure the trade in both departments, and as he would commence operations at the very busiest season of the year, his profits would provide him with the means of meeting a great portion of the purchase money. Constant applications are being made to the present proprietor to sell allotments, but as it has been his object to retain the control of all the trade of the place (a trade which is indebted more for its prosperity to the large graziers of the neighbourhood and to the immense traffic through the township than to the persons living within it), he has not considered it advisable at present to comply with these applications.

As an investment for capital the property is highly eligible, the proprietor having been offered a very large rental for it, an offer which would doubtless still be available to a purchaser.

There is a large quantity of building materials of the best quality collected on the ground, (brought there for the purpose of making additions to the inn and building cottages), which the purchaser can take at a valuation at his option, as he can also the present stock in trade.

Every facility will be afforded to a purchaser, and the proprietor will, if necessary, remain a month after the sale on the premises, to give information to the purchaser, and introduce him to the proprietor's connexion. Possession can be given on the 30th September next.

TITLE UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

Full particulars as to which, and further information as to the property, if required, may be obtained at the Office of Messrs. Little and Yeomans, Solicitors, 120, King-street, Sydney, where a plan may be inspected showing what allotments have been sold.

TERMS:
Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the residue by bills at six and twelve months, with interest at seven per cent; such bills to be dated from the day of sale, and delivered to the Auctioneers within three days thereafter. Security on the property if required. 2621

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE QUEEN v. ANGELINA MARY HUGHES HALLETT, ALIAS ELLIOTT, ALIAS [illegible], AN ESTREATED RECOGNIZANCE OF THREE HUNDRED POUNDS.

Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, August 5, 1850.

ON MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate, other than an equity of redemption, of the above-named defendant, in and to all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the district of Sydney, being a portion of a grant from the Crown, by Sir Thomas Brisbane to John Thomas Campbell, on the 30th June, 1825, and known as Lachlan Farm, bounded on the east by a Government road, dividing the said land from the Sydney Common, bearing south 161 feet, on the south by the land of Messrs. Andrews and Demetz, bearing west 297 feet; on the west by George Innes; bearing north 164 feet, and on the north by John Cohen's land, bearing east to the road before mentioned 297 feet, whereon is erected an excellent cottage, stable, and kitchen, now let to Mr. Scrutton for fifteen pounds a year; unless the estreated recognizance be previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff.
2355

*Printed and Published by* CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Saturday, August* 10, 1850.

# Supplement
TO THE
# SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's, under the direction of a Committee of Underwriters.
LYONS BUILDINGS, 567, GEORGE-STREET.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 4.
SAMUEL H. SMYTH,
Broker.
Sydney, November 3.

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,
487, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

MOST OF THE CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN THE COUNTRY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED AGENTS.

The business of this Company is threefold.
1ST. LIFE INSURANCE, which enables persons to provide for the widowed, orphans, or others, at their decease.
2ND. DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which enables persons to secure for themselves, or their nominees, an independence in their old age, by means of an annuity punctually paid as long as they may live.
3RD. ENDOWMENTS for children, payable at the ages of 14, 20, or 21.

NEVER did the ingenuity of man devise any plan so effectual to render old age happy, independent, and free from all cares and anxieties, as that of the deferred annuities, or annuities for old age. The overcrowded state of the Benevolent Asylum, and the many demands for private charity calls loudly for some system to arrest the growing evils of poverty.

However high the rate of wages, and cheap the necessaries of life may be, there cannot fail to be great numbers of paupers, unless the labouring classes will set apart a portion of their earnings for their support in old age.

The payment of 1s. a week by the labouring men, their wives, and the female servants in this colony, would be scarcely felt by them, and the trifling sum if commenced at the age of 20 would entitle them when they became 50 to an annuity of about £11 a year; at 60 to about £27 a year; at 70 to about £90 a year, during the remainder of their lives. How many aged men and women that are now in this colony dragging out a miserable existence, suffering privation, neglect, reproach, and upbraidings, and dependent for a bare subsistence on public and private charity, who have wasted or spent in extravagance considerably more than this amount. Instead of thinking on the future with a melancholy anxiety, as those who spend their income must do if they think at all, the Deferred Annuitant looks towards the future with joy and hope, for he knows that on a certain day his annuity will commence, and he may thenceforth cease to labour, as he will be independent during the remainder of his life. Surely employers could not render a more important service to their servants than by urging upon them the advice of the wisest man "to provide like the ant in the summer for the winter of life."

Many persons whilst young urge as a reason for not subscribing for a Deferred Annuity, that they will not live sufficiently long to enjoy it, although they daily witness numerous instances of poverty stricken old age. It will be seen on a reference to the last Annual Report of the Benevolent Society that out of 497 paupers in the Asylum, 296 were between 50 and 100 years of age.

To those persons who are now in affluent or comfortable circumstances, Deferred Annuities may prove of inestimable value. A Deferred Annuity may be the means of saving a man after he has become reduced in circumstances, from being a burden in his old age on his children, his relations, or friends, than which nothing could be more galling to a sensitive mind. We need only look around us in order to see numerous instances of the immensity of good a Deferred Annuity would have effected in saving persons who were once wealthy from a miserable old age.

So much importance do the Directors attach to the immense advantage to be derived from securing a provision for the aged out of their savings when young, that they have determined to apply for an Act of Council to protect Deferred Annuities, under certain conditions, the same as Government Pensions are protected against judgment debts, sequestration in insolvency, &c.

In order to relieve members from the effects of unforeseen emergency, the Society will lend money on the security of Deferred Annuities and Life Assurance policies, at a moderate rate of interest.

The tables of rates, forms of proposals, and all information may be obtained at the Offices of the Society from ten to four daily.
WILLIAM PERRY,
Secretary.

N.B.—Great advantages are held out to the first policies taken, as may be seen by the rules. 1284

CAPTAINS and AGENTS of Vessels proceeding to INDIA, CALIFORNIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c., are respectfully informed that the undersigned is prepared to enter into arrangements to supply them with Oaten and Lucerne Hay, Maize, and Bran, in any quantities, either deliverable here or at Newcastle, at a much cheaper rate than can be done in the usual way.
GEORGE D. CRAIG,
Commission Agent.
Sussex-street, at the Entrance to the Mills of Messrs. T. Barker and Co. 1786

FUNERALS conducted on the most moderate terms, by R. STEWART, Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, Pitt-street, adjoining his old-established furniture and cedar establishment, corner of Bathurst-street.
N. B.—Coffin Furniture on sale. 9689

GREAT FAILURE
OF
MESSRS. BERTRAM, CHALDECOTT, AND CO.,
THE WELL KNOWN
FASHIONABLE JEWELLERS,
OF
NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

THE undersigned has much pleasure in announcing the arrival of the most elegant and superior assortment of fashionable Fine Gold Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Sheffield Plated Ware, Beautifully Silver-mounted Bohemian Glass Ornaments, &c., &c., ever imported to the colony, now landed per Rifleman and Sumner, being, as formerly advertised, a portion of the stock purchased in the Insolvent Estate of Messrs. Bertram, Chaldecott, and Co., the style of the above goods will at once convince intending purchasers of their superiority: and from the peculiar circumstances under which they were purchased, the prices will be such as has been heretofore unheard of in the colony; and, in fact, below the manufacturing cost.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY.

Among the latest novelty in brooches will be found a very neat but beautiful shawl brooch, called the Prince of Wales' Device Brooch, having His Royal Highness' coat of arms elaborately worked in hair, and tied with pearls and gold, as worn by her Majesty on several occasions. Particular attention is called to the above, from its extreme neatness and superior quality.

FOR THE FORTHCOMING BALL.

An elegant assortment of Fine Gold Armlets, of the latest fashion, set with Pearls, Rubies, Aquamarines, Emeralds, Pink Topaz, &c., &c., commencing at £3 12s. 6d. Fine Gold Necklets, of an entirely new and beautiful style, set with every description of precious stones, £2 12s. 6d. A superb assortment of Dress Brooches, of a style unequalled in the colony, set with a variety of stones to match the Armlets, commencing at 42s. Fashionable Fine Gold Shawl, Mourning, and Fancy Stone Brooches, from 10s.

GOLD CHAINS,

the largest and best assortment in the colony, all of the most fashionable patterns, consisting of Ladies' Elegant Neck Chains, Gent's Guard, ditto Albert's, Brequet, &c. The following are some of the leading pattern, viz, Curb, Swiss, Filligree, Armour, Tulip, &c.; the price is regulated by the weight, which is given in comparison with Sovereigns, for easy reference, and ten shillings additional is charged for making: for example—A Chain Weighing Three Sovereigns for £3 10s.

DIAMOND RINGS.

A good assortment of ladies' and gent.'s half-hoop clustre and single stone Brilliant Rings—many of the brilliants set in these rings are of the *finest water*, and of a lustre rarely equalled, varying in price from 60s. to £35.

Gent.'s Fine Gold Signet Rings, for engraving, set with cornelians, amethysts, bloodstones, &c., 15s.; Ladies' Fancy Pearl, Ruby, Emerald, Garnet, Sapphire, Topaz, and other beautiful stone rings, 15s.; Gold Lockets, 10s.; solid gold seals and keys, 10s.; elegant Fine Gold Enamelled, Pearl, Onyx, Emerald, Turquoise, and other Fancy Shirt Studs, 15s.; Silver Fruit Knives, 6s.; Silver Butter Knives, 7s. 6d.

Beautifully cut glass scent bottles, Silver Tops, 5s., fashionable gold mounted Hair Armlets, 10s., silver scent boxes, fine gold pins, gold mounted guard chains, Silver Brooches, and several other fancy articles, at merely nominal prices.

SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE.

A large assortment of the above goods all, of an entirely new style, made from silver patterns, with Solid Silver Edges, and very heavy plated, in fact of a quality seldom if ever imported to the colony, consisting of 4, 6, and 7 hole cruet frames, with beautifully cut glass, 30s., ditto liqueur frames, three cut glass bottles, 42s., ditto egg frames, with 4 and 6 cups, richly gilt, 45s., toast racks, 10s. 6d., candlesticks of the most elegant designs, 25s., cake baskets, 35s., sets of salvers, three to the set, 63s., butter coolers, 8s. 6d., tea sets, 70s., fish covers, sets of four side dishes to form eight, sets of dish covers, epergnes candelabras, branches, &c., &c., at equally low prices.

THE PRESENT PRICES CAN ONLY BE CONTINUED DURING THE SALE OF THE GOODS PURCHASED IN THE ABOVE ESTATE.

The quality and workmanship of every article sold at this establishment is Warranted, in any case where the article should be found not as represented, the purchase money will be immediately returned, this is necessary in consequence of the reports made by certain *Jewellers* tending to depreciate the quality of goods sold by the undersigned, and so injure him in his business.

N.B.—The strictest attention paid to the repairing of every description of Jewellery at one-half the prices usually charged.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS—
D. DAVIS,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
1901 475, George-street.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY FOR 1851.

MESSRS. CAPPER AND GOLE, General Agents, No. 454, Charing Cross East, London, beg respectfully to apprise the inhabitants of New South Wales, that they will be happy to receive consignments of articles intended for the National Exhibition; and also of any other description they may be favoured with, and such parties may depend upon the strictest attention being paid to their interests.

Colonial Rooms, 454, Charing Cross East,
London, March 5. 2190

SUGAR CANES.

THE SUGAR PLANTS sent for by the Provisional Directors of the proposed Sugar Growing Company, have arrived by the Columbine from Tahiti, and as from the limited number of shares taken, it has been determined not to go on with the Company; the canes are now offered for sale. The proper period for planting them out is fast approaching. The plants will be delivered at Moreton Bay at cost price, which is estimated will be about sixpence each. Application to be made to
MR. GEORGE KING,
397, Pitt-street.
August 7. 2478

BEST WORK UPON COLONIAL GARDENING.

THE Australian Manual of Horticulture and Floriculture, by DANIEL BUNCE, price 3s. sewed, 4s. cloth.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller
485, George-street,
1919 Exactly opposite the Barrack Gate.

TO MEDICAL GENTLEMEN AND OTHERS.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES, Surgical Machinist, &c., begs to acquaint his friends and the public generally, that he has just received ex Tropic and Hooghly, from the first houses in London, an extensive supply of the undermentioned articles, which will enable him to execute orders in a manner hitherto unequalled in this colony, and having now all the proper materials, he is determined to supply the very best articles at the lowest remunerative prices, and on the shortest notice.

Trusses of all kinds, knee caps, glass and other syringes, elastic laced stockings, ladies' abdominal belts, gentlemen's riding ditto, patent elastic chest expanders, elastic suspensories, ditto baby jumpers, very much approved, ditto ear tubes, and many other articles in the line, too numerous to particularise, of which he solocits an early inspection.

T. H. has also received direct from Rowland and Son, an assignment of Macassar Oil, Kalydor, Odonto, &c.

On hand, a few of Carson's patent salting machines. Also, a vapour bath on sale or hire.
139, King-street East,
And Castlereagh-street,
Opposite Old Court House.
July 27. 1974

JNO. GIBLETT, Tanner, Currier, and Harness-maker, 361, George-street, Sydney,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
Merchants, Captains, and Country Stores supplied at wholesale prices. 770

ON SALE,
A CHOICE Collection of ornamental and flowering Shrubs, Trees, and Plants, amongst which are the following in variety, at reduced prices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Araucaria | Gloxinia |
| Eutaxea | Geneeria |
| Pinus | Achemenes |
| Cupressus | Chiritia |
| Juniperus | Cyclamen |
| Callitris | Lilium |
| Thuja | Euryeles |
| Podocarpus | Crinums |
| Corypha | Iris |
| Seaforthia | Marica |
| Livistona | Aristea |
| Ficus | Tigridia |
| Magnolia | Wachendorfia |
| Camellias | Blandfordia |
| Azalea | Doryanthes |
| Balfouria | Gladiolus |
| Stenochilus | Narcissus |
| Daphne | Babiana |
| Protea | Sternbergia |
| Grevillea | Nerine |
| Justicia | Alstromeria |
| Alyxia | Polyanthes |
| Tecoma | Bellis |
| Bignonia | Primula |
| Euphorbia | Mimulus |
| Poinsettia | Salvia |
| Jasminum | Digitalis |
| Lonicera | Campanula |
| Viburnum | Phlox |
| Cytisus | Dianthus |
| Clianthus | Lychnis |
| Erica | Viola |
| Dioema | Pœonia |
| Polygala | Lobelia |
| Myrtus | Lavendula |
| Plumbago | Penstemons |
| Habrothamnus | Antirrhinum |
| Eriostemon | Chrysanthemum |
| Nerium | Cinneraria |
| Hibiscus | Cherianthus |
| &c., &c., &c. | &c., &c., &c. |

T. W. SHEPHERD,
1993 Darling Nursery, Sydney.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

A Lamp, like a Watch,
Can be spoiled by a botch.

SEVENTEEN YEARS' practical experience, emboldens F. R. ROBINSON to call the attention of the public of Sydney, to his Establishment, for the manufacture and repairing every description of Lamps, and having received an invoice of splendid Lacquers in Bronze and Ormolu, from the best London makers, to his own order, he will be enabled to complete any favours for new work, or to re bronze or re-lacquer in a style hitherto unattained in the colony.

Argand, Solar, and Tallow Oil Lamps, Lamps and Chandeliers for Churches, Chapels, &c., made to order, Lamps fitted with the proper Shades, Chimnies, &c., at 362, George-street, opposite the Market. 2471

LUCERNE SEED.

LUCERNE is the most valuable Grass ever grown, and thrives so well in this climate that no farm nor station should be without a few acres. *The seed now being very cheap.* When sown, it becomes a permanent property for years, like an orchard or other plantation. If sown in Winter or Spring it may be cut in good seasons three or four times, and if not required for green food, may be made into hay, and kept as a stand by for dry seasons during the winter months; it may be fed off without injury by sheep, pigs, or other stock. Each Spring it grows again to a crop of three or four cuttings.

On Sale, *warranted*, at the Stores of Mr. HENRY FERRIS, Commission Agent, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

N.B.—Red Clover or Cow Grass, White Dutch Clover, Rye, and other Grasses.
July 26. 1778

NEW GOODS.

JUST LANDED, a Splendid Assortment of Toilet Ware, China and Enamelled Breakfast and Tea Sets, Flowing blue Breakfast Ware, Pale blue Table Ware, and Dinner Sets.

Also,—
Ten casks of GLASS, consisting of—
Large confectioners' glasses, short half-pint plain and cut tumblers, wines, sugars, butters, decanters, celery glasses, and bird-feeders.
IRRAWANG POTTERY WARE—
Druid jugs, milk pans, covered jars, gallon jugs, chambers, porous monkeys, wash pans, and gallon and half gallon English stone bottles.
On Sale for cash at
THOMAS R. COATES',
Staffordshire Warehouse, 365, George-street, opposite the Market. 1679

NOVELTIES IN BALL DRESSES.

JUST OPENED.—1 Case of white and coloured French Tarlatan and Muslin Dresses, of the newest and most elegant designs, to which
G. C. TUTING
Respectfully invites the attention of Ladies, as being well adapted for the ensuing
MAYOR'S FANCY BALL.
423, George-street. 251

PAGE'S PORT,
EX LADY CLARK.

ON SALE by the undersigned—
400 Cases Page's Port Wine.
This favourite wine is bottled and packed in Oporto, in one dozen cases, and to suit the convenience of families will be sold by the single case.
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
459, George-street,
Near the Post Office.

FOR SALE, at the Warehouse of the undersigned—
Teas—hysonskin, Souchong, gunpowder, imperial, and young hyson
Sugars—Pampanga, Ylo-ylo, Misamis, Zebu, and China brown
China silks, satins, handkerchiefs, &c.
Nankeens
Black pepper
Case gin and gin in hogsheads
Cognac brandy, in pipes and hogsheads
W. I. Rum (strong), and Manilla rum
Champagne, very superior, in one dozen cases
Claret, in one dozen cases
Liqueurs in great variety
Common musket and sporting gunpowder
Muskets, fowling-pieces, and pistols
Percussion caps
Chimney glasses, large size
Marble table tops, round and square; black and white marble pavement
Porcelain
Vegetable and flower seeds in excellent preservation
Paper and account books
Oilcloth for floors and table covers
Hats and caps
Boots and shoes
Machines for making Seltzer water
Refrigerators, with materials
Medicines
Canvas of assorted numbers
Yellow sheathing metal and nails
White, black, and green paint, in jars
An invoice of blocks, mast hoops, &c.
HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.
July 10. 74

August 12. 2767
Apply to Captain Paddie, on board, at Miller's Point Wharf; or, to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
ropes, coral beads, silk and other purses, swords, harlequins, puzzle boxes, and tea sets.
Superfine beaver and kersey overcoats, from ..... 18 6
Terms—Cash.
CARRIAGES

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1512143

## COMFITS AND LOZENGES.

ON SALE, Comfits and Lozenges; also, Vinegar, in quarter-casks and hogsheads.

R. B. COOKE,
Wholesale and Export Confectioner,
No. 16, Hunter-street,
3071 Second door from Bligh-street

## PREVENTION OF FRAUD!

THE Undersigned has the sincerest pleasure in being able to apprise the public of New South Wales, that the Right Honorable Earl Grey, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been pleased, at the instance of Professor Holloway, to instruct the Local Government of this colony to take measures for protecting the inhabitants of the territory against the counterfeiting of Holloway's Medicines; that, in conformity with such instructions, his Excellency the Governor has caused the

BRITISH STAMPS BILL

to be introduced into the Legislative Council; and that the Representatives of the People, by passing the measure without a single dissentient voice, have adopted the views of the Imperial Government.

Under the provisions of this law it will in future be

A FELONY

to counterfeit the Stamps affixed to the valuable medicaments prepared by Professor Holloway; but, in order to make "assurance doubly sure," Mr. Holloway has, at considerable expense, caused the *Pamphlet of Directions* that is wrapped round his medicines of *the first and second sizes*, to be printed on paper, having, in

A WATER-MARK

on every leaf, the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT" woven in—which, it is believed, cannot possibly be imitated in this colony.

Of these Medicines, thus put up, the undersigned has just received, ex the Mountaineer and the Hooghly, two large consignments; and he begs to announce that he is in course of supplying all his agents with parcels of the new stock, the Wholesale Agent therefore takes this opportunity of expressing his hopes that the people of New South Wales will appreciate the efforts of the Imperial and the Local Governments to preserve them from the deleterious effects of counterfeited trash; and that they will second the endeavours of Professor Holloway to give them the *genuine Medicines*, by

PURCHASING ONLY OF THE AGENTS.

J. K. HEYDON,

Wholesale Agent for the sale of Holloway's Medicines, for New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand.

Time should not be lost in taking this remedy for any of the following diseases:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ague | Jaundice |
| Asthma | Liver complaints |
| Bilious complaints | Lumbago |
| Blotches on the skin | Piles |
| Bowel complaints | Rheumatism |
| Colics | Retention of urine |
| Constipation of bowels | Sore throats |
| Consumption | Scrofula, or King's evil |
| Debility | Stone and gravel |
| Dropsy | Secondary symptoms |
| Dysentery | Tic douloureux |
| Erysipelas | Tumours |
| Female irregularities | Ulcers |
| Fevers of all kinds | Venereal affections |
| Fits | Worms of all kinds |
| Gout | Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c. |
| Head-aches | |
| Indigestion | |
| Inflammation | |

These medicines have now established themselves in New South Wales, by means of the numerous wonderful cures which they have effected, when all the "regular" means have failed. The published cases are not as one to a thousand of the total amount of good done. The following is a statement from a most respectable hotel-keeper in Geelong known to most travellers in that quarter:—

"My recent cure, of an ulcerated leg, by means of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, induces me to present my case before the public, in the hope that many others who are afflicted in the same way that I have been, and who do not believe in the efficacy of Holloway's Medicines, may derive equal benefit from the use of them. I had been afflicted for about three years with an ulcerated leg, and had the best medical treatment in Van Diemen's Land and Melbourne, without experiencing any relief, when a short time ago, hearing of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, I resolved upon trying them. I purchased a few boxes of Holloway's Pills and Ointment at Mr. Cregin's shop, in Collins-street, Melbourne; and with gratitude I acknowledge that after using them, and attending to the directions, I found my leg effectually cured.—I am well-known in Melbourne and Geelong, I publish this statement, convinced that by doing so I only perform a duty that I owe to the community at large.

"JOHN OLIVE.

"Geelong, June 30, 1849."

Sold in Sydney by the Wholesale Agent for New South Wales,

MR. J. K. HEYDON,
78, King-street.

And by

Mrs. Mansfield, Tobacconist, Brickfield-hill.
Mr. Pinney (late Allder), chemist, Parramatta-street.
Mr. [illegible], bootmaker, King-street East.
Mr G. W. Watson, shoemaker, South Head Road.
Mr. Michael Dalton, Haymarket, next Reiby's.
1537

## NEW GOODS, AT COBDEN HOUSE.

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a most SPLENDID SHIPMENT of Goods, ex Sumner, comprising every article suitable for the present season, and which have been purchased by their own buyer in the ENGLISH MARKET, at such prices as will enable them to offer to their friends

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER.

J. and W. have not been able to inform the public before, as they have been re-marking the whole of their previous stock, and arranging the new goods, which they will sell at such prices as must prove to every mind that their establishment is from

20 TO 30 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN SYDNEY.

DRESSES, SHAWLS, AND VISITES.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mousseline de laine | 0 | 6 | 11 |
| French ditto | 0 | 7 | 10½ |
| One case of German wool dresses | | | |
| One case French de laines, plain colours, all wool | | | |
| Striped alpacas | 0 | 6 | 11 |
| Cashmere shawls | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| Rich ditto | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Round twilled ditto | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Real barège ditto | 0 | 6 | 11 |
| Children's paletots | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Ladies' visites and mantles | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Tweed paletots | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Black silk visites | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Two cases superior silk and satin parasols, from | 0 | 2 | 0 |

SHEETINGS, LONGCLOTHS, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8-4 white sheeting | 0 | 0 | 9½ |
| Longcloth | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| Stout unbleached calico | 0 | 0 | 2½ |
| 4-4 undressed Holland | 0 | 0 | 6½ |
| Two-yards wide damask | 0 | 1 | 0½ |
| Furniture chintz | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| Huckaback | 0 | 0 | 4½ |
| Cotton ticks | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| Welsh flannel | 0 | 0 | 8½ |
| Full-sized white counterpanes | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Ditto coloured ditto | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Blankets, in all sizes, very cheap | | | |

HOSIERY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Women's white cotton hose | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| Men's brown and coloured half-hose | 0 | 0 | 3½ |
| Children's socks | 0 | 0 | 1½ |
| Ladies' white and fancy kid gloves | 0 | 0 | 9½ |
| Ditto coloured and white spun silk gloves | 0 | 0 | 5½ |
| Ditto ditto, all silk | 0 | 0 | 11½ |
| Lisle thread hose, plain and lace | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lambswool shirts | 0 | 1 | 9½ |
| Merino ditto | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Striped Guernseys, all wool | 0 | 2 | 3 |

JUST OPENED,

One case superior Berlin wool, consisting of black, white, and a most complete assortment of colours
Purse slides and tassels
Purse, twist, and floss silks
Needles of every kind
Mesh's Berlin patterns and perforated cards, &c.. &c.

SLOPS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tweed coats | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Ditto very superior | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Stout pilot coats, from | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Fine over coats | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Paletots | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Devon tweed coats | 0 | 4 | 7½ |
| Ditto trousers | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| Jean coats | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| Fine cloth jackets | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| The best double-stitched moleskin trousers, taped and seamed | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| English buckskin trousers | 0 | 13 | 11 |
| Ditto doeskin ditto | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| Colonial tweed | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Drill trousers | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| White moleskin | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| Fancy gambroon | 0 | 5 | 11½ |
| The largest and best assortment of white Shirts in the colony, commencing at | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Linen fronts, collars, and wristbands | 0 | 2 | 2½ |
| Regatta shirts | 0 | 1 | 3½ |
| Ditto superior | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| Boys' colonial Tweed Clothing, all sizes, at very reduced prices. | | | |
| Boys' moleskin trousers | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Ditto cord ditto | 0 | 3 | 11½ |
| Ditto white moleskin | 0 | 3 | 11½ |

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

It was suggested to the proprietors to add this department to their establishment in 1849, but preferring to secure to their customers none but the very best materials, they delayed doing so till the present year, in order that they might in the interval have their cloths selected for them in the West of England and Yorkshire markets. They are now happy to inform their friends and the public that their first shipment of broad cloths, kerseymeres, and doeskins have arrived in the Sumner, and that they are now in a position to take orders for GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, which for STYLE, QUALITY, and CHEAPNESS, shall not be surpassed in Sydney.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A suit of superfine clothes, (dress coat, vest, and trousers), made to order, for | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, extra quality | 2 | 17 | 6 |
| Ditto, very superior | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| A suit of boy's superfine clothes, (frock coat, vest, and trousers), for | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Ditto, extra quality | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| Ditto, very superior | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Frock and dress coats, made to order, from £1 7s. 6d. to | 2 | 10 | 6 |
| Chesterfields and Paletots, from £1 2s. 6d. to | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Chesterfield wrappers, richly trimmed, from £1 7s. 6d. to | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| Doeskin shooting coats, from £1 1s. to | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Black cloth trousers, made to order, from 12s. 6d to | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Doeskin ditto, from 11s. 6d. to | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Vests, in endless variety, made to order, from | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Tweed coats, to order, from | 0 | 18 | 9 |
| Colonial tweed trousers, to order, from | 0 | 9 | 9 |
| Vests, from | 0 | 5 | 11½ |

MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT,
Cobden House,
2514 277 and 279, Pitt-street.

## VOTE OF THANKS.

THE thanks of the City Corporation are hereby due to JOSEPH VICKERY, of Adelaide House, 367, George-street, for the extensive and timely supply of double sole boots, shoes, and clogs, so admirably adapted to the high state of repair of their city streets during the late rains, and more so for the extremely low prices he has been charging for them—namely, for ladies' French clogs, 2s. 6d. per pair; fine wooden clogs, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.; for ladies' double sole cloth boots, 4s. 6d.; for double sole patent leather shoes, 6s.; for boys' girls', and youths' double sole boots and shoes from 3s., &c., &c., &c.

There is still a good supply left: haste and provide for rainy day, and dirty streets.

ADELAIDE HOUSE. 3479

## EX THE LATE ARRIVALS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to announce a large addition to his extensive stock,—the assortments are now complete, and on inspection will be found to contain all the latest London and Paris fashions, in

Beaver Hats, black and drab
French ventilated Hats, ditto ditto
Stuff Hats, ditto ditto
Sheil Hats, ditto ditto
Felt Hats
Ladies' riding Hats

The largest assortment in Sydney of men; and boy's plain and fancy Caps
Capmakers supplied with materials.
Every description of hats manufactured to order in any quantity. A considerable allowance to country storekeepers.
Livery bands, cockades, naval and commissariat lace and ornaments, &c., &c.
French Hat Manufactory,
77, Market-street.

Fancy Cloth Cap Maker wanted. Apply as above. 633

## GOOD WHITE SHIRTS,

AT SMITH'S COLONIAL SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 37, PARK-STREET.

TO Gentlemen who prefer having their Shirts made to measure or order, J. T. Smith respectfully solicits them to give their directions during the winter months, as the influx of orders in the spring and summer renders it almost impossible to pay that strict and individual attention to the demands of all his numerous patrons that he really wishes to do; and from the comparatively few good shirt hands to be met with, great delay is often caused, which is unavoidable, for the two reasons assigned. J. T. S. suggests that his friends should now give their orders for what they are likely to require in the spring. A registry is kept of all measures and particulars; therefore, for those gentlemen who have been previously supplied at his manufactory and reside in the country, it will be only necessary to transmit their wishes through the post-office, and every possible care and attention shall be paid to them.

A large and varied stock always on hand, comprising—Plain and fancy shirts, with or without collars; extra large size ditto; yacht and regatta shirts, choice patterns; Scotch twill, &c. Boys' and youths' shirts of every description. Flannel shirts and drawers, cravats, braces, hoot hose, &c.

Ladies' and children's under clothing in stock, or made to order. 5941

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

## SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF AT ADELAIDE HOUSE,

UNTIL THE END OF SEPTEMBER.

JOSEPH VICKERY begs to acquaint the public that he has determined if possible to clear out the whole of his overwhelming stock of Boots and Shoes, by the above mentioned period, and now offers them such bargains as he believes they have never yet met with in the Boot and Shoe line.

J. V. assures the public that his object is not to deceive them, and invites the sceptical to call and test the prices.

The present is an excellent opportunity for country buyers to lay in a stock of all descriptions of Boots and Shoes.

As every article will be marked a bargain, no abatement will be made except to wholesale purchasers.

Observe the address—
Wholesale Boot and Shoe Warehouse
2229 367, George-street.

## NEGROHEAD AND CAVENDISH TOBACCO,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

PURCHASERS of Tobacco, are requested to call at the stores of Mr. Henry Ferris, Pitt-street, near the Theatre, to inspect his stock of Negrohead and Cavendish Tobacco, in boxes and kegs, which is so superior to the most of the foreign tobacco now imported, that it is surprising that people will pay two-thirds more for inferior imported tobacco than for a superior Colonial article. Many have already found it out, and those who have not, let them *only try it, and they will be convinced.*

Country orders attended to, and if the Keg is not equal to the sample, all expenses will be paid incurred on its being returned.

HENRY FERRIS,
Commercial Agent,
Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
July 5.

## TOBACCO.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD.
BORDER'S MANUFACTURE.

CONFIDENTLY recommended as the best tobacco manufactured in New South Wales.

SOLD ONLY BY
J. M. LEIGH,
Tobacco and Cigar Establishment,
4292 534, George-street.

## SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

THE undersigned have just completed their machinery for manufacturing CHOCOLATE PASTE AND SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

FAMILIES are strongly recommended to use the above, which requires *no boiling*, and may be made in one minute with a little hot water.

SELLING PRICES

Chocolate Paste, 1s. per pot, *quite fresh*
Soluble Chocolate, 1s. 6d. per pound, *in tinfoil packets*
Cocoa Shells, 8d. per pound, *for invalids*
Cocoa Nibbs, 1s. per pound.
Flake Chocolate, 1s. per pound, *best purified*

SETTLERS will find the soluble chocolate more nourishing and stimulating than either tea or coffee, and as it is portable (in ½lb. packets) and very easily made, it is strongly recommended and the quality warranted by

S. PEEK AND CO.,
2071 Sole Manufacturers.

## NOTICE.

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO., Proprietors of the Steam Coffee Warehouse, 418 George-street, have no connexion directly or indirectly with any other Establishment in Sydney. This notice they give at the request of their numerous and kind friends, many of whom have been inadvertently led astray by a series of insidiously worded advertisements.

Their coffee-wrappers, bills of parcels, and invoices, will always bear the *name* of the firm in *full*.

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Steam Coffee Warehouse,
6636 418, George-street.

## BOOTH'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN,

ON SALE, ex Penyard Park—Booth's celebrated cordial gin, in one dozen cases

To close a consignment, it will be sold by the single case.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
2377 460, George-street.

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.

10026 THACKER AND CO.

## FOR SALE.

TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER, in bottle, ex Oliver Cromwell
Ditto ditto and ditto, in bulk, ditto
Apply to
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
2538

## PRIME SMOKED BACON,

SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

JUST RECEIVED, and on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, a prime lot of the above Bacon, in small Flitches.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine and Spirit Warehouse, 452, George-street. 2543

## ELIGIBLE SITES FOR VILLAS.

MARKET GARDEN ALLOTMENTS TO LET.

FOR SALE, beautiful and healthy *sites for country villas* on the Petersham Estate, near Newtown, Cook's River, and Parramatta Road, from £12 to £20 per acre. *Excellent land for Market Gardens* on clearing leases, at ten shillings an acre, for seven years, and for such further term as may be agreed on. Apply at Mr. T. J. FISHER'S, King-street; or to Mr. C. LANGLEY, Surveyor, Pitt-street North. 9611

FOR SALE, an ENTIRE HORSE, in fine condition, and ready to travel for the coming season—
Height, 17 hands; age, rising 4 years;
Colour, dark bay; his dam, Clydesdale mare; Sire, Grenaid; points, black.

To be seen at MR. ISAAC CORNWELL'S, Richmond. A most suitable animal for the neighbouring colonies.

Richmond, August 6. 2474

## TALLOW.

MESSRS. J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE are buyers of Tallow in any description of package, and in any quantity, for CASH.

Leather Manufactory,
George-street, Sydney.
March 1. 817

## WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SKINS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

HAS to acquaint his friends and the public, that his Stores are now open for the reception of

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SKINS,

and whilst acknowledging past favours, can assure them that on being favoured with their patronage no effort shall be wanting on his part to obtain for his employers the highest price of the day at all seasons.

WOOL OR TALLOW STORED RENT FREE FOR THREE MONTHS.

COMMISSION ON SALES, 1 PER CENT.

CASH ADVANCED IF REQUIRED.

*** *Store-room and cool Cellarage for the above in any quantity.*

☞ A SALE WILL BE HELD WEEKLY ON TUESDAY.

## HIDES, HORNS, AND BONES.

THE undersigned are CASH purchasers, *at the highest market price*, of HIDES, salted or fresh, fit for exportation or home manufacture, and of Ox and Cow HORNS, SHANK BONES, and HOOFS.

J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE,
Leather Manufactory,
1111 George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having relinquished his business in favour of Mr. T. DRISCOLL, requests that all claims against him may be sent to Mr. H. H. NEWMAN, Agent, who is duly authorised to collect all outstanding debts, and whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge.

GEORGE SNELL CLARKE,
Livery Stable Keeper,
Pitt-street North.
August 7. 2492

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## ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

### GOULBURN CIRCUIT COURT.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice THERRY.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO DO GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM.

William Chapman was indicted for having (by discharging a pistol) on the 15th of February last, at Merryworth, wounded Thomas Ryan, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm; and James Sears was charged in the same indictment with aiding, assisting, and abetting the said William Chapman in the commission of the felony.

Both prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Mr. PURefoy defended Chapman; Sears was undefended.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in opening the case, stated, that the prisoner Chapman was charged with wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and Sears with aiding and assisting the other prisoner; though it would probably appear, from the evidence, that the prisoners might have been indicted for the capital offence, of shooting with intent to murder. Chapman was a constable, and up to this charge had borne an excellent character. A crime however of this kind committed by a person in authority, is an aggravation of the circumstances attending it. The learned Attorney-General then shortly stated the facts, as proved in evidence. The prosecutor, Mr. Thomas Ryan, keeps a public-house at Merryworth, about two miles and a half on the Goulburn side of Berrima. Between eleven and twelve o'clock on the night of the 15th of February, the prisoners came on horseback to prosecutor's house. The latter was in bed, but at their request got up and called the ostler, as Sears stated that Chapman, the constable of Berrima, was in the yard, with a sick horse. After the horses were put in the stable, Chapman bled his horse, and then told the prosecutor he must lend him a horse to proceed on his journey; prosecutor said that he had no horses in the stable, but that there were two in the paddock, and if he liked to get one he could have it; whilst looking for the horses, the ostler lost the key of the stable door, and the prisoners were anxious to have the lock of the stable door forced, to which prosecutor consented; at this time a pony, belonging to prosecutor's son, came into the yard, when Chapman went up to it and said, "I press this horse in the Queen's name." Prosecutor answered, "If you press this horse in the Queen's name show me your authority;" and he added, "I dare you to lay a finger on it;" and then said, "Well, Mr. Chapman, as you are so jolly I insist upon seeing your authority." Prosecutor sent the ostler for Mr. Mitchell, a neighbour, as a witness, to watch what was being done; and before Mitchell came the prisoners had broken open the stable door, got their saddles, and Chapman was in the act of putting his saddle on the pony, prosecutor interfered, struck the pony with one hand, and with the other pushed Chapman away. Chapman then struck prosecutor, and the latter struck Chapman; they wrestled and fell. At this time Mitchell had hold of Sears to prevent him joining Chapman, and whilst on the ground Sears said to Chapman "Give him Lanky for it, Bill" (meaning that he was to use his feet in fighting as is the custom in an "up and down" fight in Lancashire.) Prosecutor then told Chapman he would report his conduct the next day, when Chapman answered if prosecutor would let him get up he'd go home. Prosecutor replied that he would let him get up, if he would promise to be quiet; Chapman rose from the ground, stepped a pace or two from prosecutor, fumbled in his pocket, presented a pistol, and told prosecutor to stand; Chapman fired immediately, and hit prosecutor on the breast bone, where it articulates with the collar-bone, he then said "I've done you;" prosecutor said "Mitchell I'm shot," and went towards the house; Chapman came up and said "stop, you are my prisoner, stand;" Chapman would not allow any one to come near prosecutor, but eventually he permitted the people who were there to assist him to the house; neither of the prisoners appeared the worse for liquor; Mr. Allen, a surgeon, practising at Berrima, was sent for and arrived in an hour and a-half afterwards; on examining the prosecutor's breast, it appeared that the ball had carried along with it a piece of the prosecutor's shirt and merino vest, and that it had proceeded from half an inch to an inch in depth; the cuticle was divided, and the true skin though not broken was bruised and indented into the substance of the breast-bone; Dr. Waugh agreed with Mr. Allen in defining the injury a gun shot wound; the prosecutor was under Mr. Allen's care three weeks before the wound was healed; the prisoners were apprehended at prosecutor's about two hours after the shot was fired; on searching Chapman, a pistol which had been discharged was found in his pocket, and a loaded pistol was picked up in the yard where the scuffle had taken place.

The prisoner Chapman had been in the Berrima police for four years, and received an excellent character

Mr. PURefoy submitted to the Court, that as the true skin had not been broken, it was not a wounding within the statute, and therefore the information could not be sustained.

His HONOR said, he could not undertake to say that this was not a wound, because both the medical men called it "a gunshot wound," and therefore His Honor refused to withdraw the case from the Jury.

At Mr. Purefoy's request, the point was reserved.

Mr. PURefoy declined addressing the Jury for Chapman. Sears merely stated that he hoped the Jury would look upon his case with mercy.

His HONOR, in summing up, said, that as at present advised there appeared to him to be evidence to go to the Jury of a wound having been inflicted. The affray had arisen in consequence of the prosecutor having asked Chapman if he had any authority, and the latter did not produce any. The fact of the prisoner Chapman being a constable gave him no authority to take prosecutor's horse. It might be excusable under pressure; but there was no such pressure here. It was hardly possible that an assault only could have been meditated, and not an intent to do grievous bodily harm; Sears accompanied Chapman to prosecutor's, and encouraged him in the acts of violence. The evidence of Mitchell, however, was in Sears' favour, as Mitchell stated that he did not think that Sears had any knowledge that the pistols were going to be used. His Honor then stated to the Jury the law constituting aiders and abettors, and concluded by saying that the case was much weaker against Sears than Chapman.

The Jury, after a short absence, found Chapman guilty, and acquitted Sears. Chapman was remanded for sentence.

HORSE STEALING.

Henry Effingham was indicted for having stolen, on the 4th of April, 1850, at Cowra Rocks, one horse, the property of Henry Rambert.

The prisoner at first pleaded guilty, but at the suggestion of the Attorney-General retracted his plea of guilty and pleaded not guilty. He was undefended.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in opening the case, stated that the prisoner was indicted for horse-stealing. He had been residing at Cowra as a teacher. At Cowra there is a storekeeper of the name of Rambert. Prisoner wanted to go to Yass races; he hired the horse to go to Sloan's, and was to return in two or three hours. If he told Rambert that he wanted the horse to go to Sloan's, but went to Yass races, though he told Rambert a lie he would not be guilty of felony, unless he intended at the time he borrowed the horse to convert it to his own use. Prisoner went to Bowring, from thence to Gunning, and then to Bong Bong, where he sold the horse, saddle, and bridle. From Bong Bong he went to Sydney, and was apprehended on board the ship Minerva, just as she was sailing for India.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner agreed with the prosecutor to hire his horse, saddle, and bridle, to go from Cowra to Mr. Sloan's, nine miles distant, and for which he was to pay the prosecutor half-a-crown. As he did not return at the time appointed, the prosecutor sent to Mr. Sloan's, and found he had not been there. The prisoner was then traced through Burrowa, Bowning, and Yass, to Gunning. The prosecutor wrote to the constables on the Sydney road, and amongst others to Freer, the Chief Constable of Berrima. The latter proceeded to Bong Bong, and there found the horse, saddle, and bridle, in the possession of Mr. Morley, a publican, who had purchased the lot from the prisoner for £6, on the 9th of April. The prisoner was apprehended a few days afterwards on board the Minerva, bound to India, with horses, where he had engaged in the capacity of one of the grooms.

The prisoner said nothing in his defence.

His HONOR, in summing up, told the Jury that in deciding upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, they must look at his intention at the time of hiring the horse.

The Jury, after retiring for a few minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty, evidently to the surprise of the prisoner.

UTTERING A FORGED ORDER.

Henry Ervin, otherwise called Henry Murphy, was indicted for having uttered, on the 10th of March last, a forged warrant and order for the payment of £15 10s., with intent to defraud Thomas Booth.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, in stating the case to the Jury, said that the prisoner was charged with uttering a forged cheque on the Sydney Banking Company. He lived as cook with Mr. Hunt, of Queanbeyan. Mr. Hunt formerly kept his account with the Sydney Banking Company, and had some of their blank cheques. The prisoner attempted to pass the cheque twice—on the first occasion he was told it was useless, but notwithstanding this he tried a second time to pass it.

From the evidence it appeared that on the day mentioned in the information, the prisoner went to a public-house at Queanbeyan, kept by Thomas Booth, and wanted to purchase two gallons of rum, in payment of which he tendered a cheque for £15 10s., purporting to be drawn by Charles Cavenagh, on the Sydney Banking Company. Prosecutor declined taking the cheque until he had taken the opinion of Witt, the chief constable of Queanbeyan. Prisoner went away, and left the cheque. The prisoner was cook at Mr. Hunt's, who resides about two hundred yards from Booth's, and Mr. Hunt proved that he had some blank cheques similar to that uttered by the prisoner. It also came out in evidence, that before attempting to pass the cheque at Booth's, the prisoner tried to pass it to Levy, the clerk at Benjamin and Moses' store at Queanbeyan; when Levy told him it was foolish of him to endeavour to pass such a cheque, as there was no such bank in existence.

Mr. Witt stated that the prisoner was a preacher, and held forth at private houses; he was fond of writing; was said to be of a religious turn of mind, and rather "poetical" in his manner. The prisoner stated to Booth that he had received the cheque from his brother at Port Fairy.

The prisoner, in his defence, said that he had not received education sufficient to bring the law to bear on his case. He did not deny uttering this document. Levy only rejected it because he did not know the signature of the drawer; he did not say it was a forgery, or that the bank on which it was drawn was not in existence. This was the reason he went to Booth's, and as he was there half an hour, he might have destroyed the cheque if it had not been genuine. The question was one of intent, and if the Jury found that he uttered it with intent to defraud, they would find him guilty; but their wisdom would lead them to draw a proper conclusion of intent.

His HONOR, in summing up, explained to the Jury the law relating to the uttering of forged instruments. The question for their consideration was, did the prisoner when he offered the cheque know that it was forged.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

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WEDNESDAY.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice THERRY.

David Elton was indicted for having, on the 7th of July last, at Durren Durra, broken and entered the warehouse of William Burdett Dobson, and with having stolen one coat, thirteen shirts, two flannel shirts, six pairs of stockings, nine pairs of socks, one pair of trousers, and four silk handkerchiefs, the property of the said William Burdett Dobson.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that the prisoner was indicted for robbing a store, an outside shutter of the store had been removed and the sash opened. The marks of an instrument used in forcing the shutter were noticed, and some harrow pins were found in a hut near the store occupied by a hired servant of Captain Dobson, and the harrow-pins fitted the marks on the shutters. The prisoner took two bundles of property to two different persons, who, when they heard of the robbery gave them up to the clerk of the Bench at Braidwood.

It appeared from the evidence that the store of Captain Burdett Dobson, at Durren Durra, was robbed on the night of the 7th, or the morning of the 8th of July last. The storekeeper had left the store safely secured at ten o'clock at night, and in the morning found that the upper part of the shutters had been broken to admit a hand to push back a bolt, and that an entrance had been there effected through the window, and that the property described in the information had been stolen. There were marks on the shutter, and in an adjoining cottage a harrow-pin was found, which appeared to fit the marks on the shutter. The prisoner was a tinker, but had not been at Durren Durra since the last week in May, when he repaired the lock of the store door. At the time of the robbery he was living at Braidwood, six miles distant from Durren Durra, with a person of the name of Johnson. On the night of the robbery, Mrs. Johnson saw him going to bed at nine o'clock, and the next morning at eight she saw him again. The same evening between eight and nine o'clock, he brought a bundle containing part of the stolen property tied up in a piece of a black gown, which the prisoner was accustomed to use as an apron. The remainder of the property was found in Mr. Williams' Yard, in Braidwood, where prisoner had been employed cutting hay the day after the robbery. The things were in a sack belonging to Johnson, concealed amongst some oats. Both bundles were given up to Mr. M'Donough, the Clerk of the Bench at Braidwood, and the prisoner was apprehended. He protested he knew nothing about the property. Mr. M'Donough stated, that a horse was taken away from the township the night of the robbery. Whilst in the lockup at Braidwood, Coakley, the lock-up-keeper, told the prisoner that all the property had been found, and asked him "where the compass was;" prisoner answered "there was no compass there." Mr. Burnett, the superintendent of Captain Dobson, proved that the compass which the storekeeper missed from the store, and which he believed had been stolen with the other things, had been taken out of the store by him (Mr. Burnett) some time before. The prisoner said nothing in his defence.

His HONOR, in summing up, commented on the evidence; and the Jury found the prisoner guilty. His Honor sentenced the prisoner to hard labour on the roads, or other public works of the colony, for the period of five years.

HORSE STEALING.

Thomas Foran was indicted for having stolen, on the 28th of December, 1849, at Billibong, one horse, the property of Michael Norton.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Purefoy.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in opening the case to the Jury, said that the horse which the prisoner was charged with stealing belonged to the chief constable of Wagga Wagga; he was safe in a paddock in August last, and vanished during that month. Norton gave information to the constables, and at last two constables got on the prisoner's track, and after following him for some days came up with him with the horse in his possession.

From the evidence it appeared, that in the month of August last, Michael Norton was at a station of Mr. Rudd's, thirty-five miles distant from Wagga Wagga, down the Murrumbidgee; he put his horse in a paddock, and the following morning found the fence broken and the horse gone; the horse was of a dark-brown colour, black points, switch tail, branded E on the near shoulder, P on the off side under the saddle, and blind or partially so in the off eye. In consequence of information which Norton received, he gave constable Carroll (who knew the horse) directions, in January last, to go after the prisoner; Carroll went from Billibong to Drummond's station, from thence to M'Crae's hotel, on the Murray, then to the Broken River, and lastly to a public-house kept by Clarke, at the Honeysuckle Creek. Carroll, at this time, was accompanied by two constables of the names of Byrnes and Kelly. A grey horse was hung by the bridle to Clarke's fence; here Carroll inquired for Foran, and found that he had been at Clarke's the night before, and had left at sunrise that morning, in the direction of Faithful's Creek; thither the constables pushed on, and on the road were informed that a person on a grey horse was riding quickly before them. Carroll's horse knocked up, but he desired the other two constables to press on, and at Faithful's Creek found the prisoner encamped; three or four horses were feeding at the dray, and about half a mile from the dray Norton's horse was found sweating jaded, and with fresh collar and breaching galls; the prisoner was standing between the dray and Norton's horse; Kelly went for the horse, and Byrnes brought the prisoner to the dray; when the horse returned, he went to a keg at the dray as if he had been accustomed to drink out of it; whilst Byrnes was gone for the horse, the prisoner cut from the collar a portion which had pressed and galled the horse's breast, and which was bloody; none of the other horses were galled; Carroll identified the horse as Norton's, and then apprehended the prisoner, though he and a man of the name of Turner threatened to stick him; and Turner previously stated that the dray and team belonged to him; the constables returned to Clarke's between 12 and 1 o'clock, and there found the grey horse in the stable, and that the ostler was grooming him; he seemed to have been ridden quickly; the prisoner tried at Clarke's to hire a horse to bring his dray back from Faithful's Creek; the same day the constables left Clarke's for the Broken River, where they stopped two days to refresh their horses, and then proceeded to Meldrum's; on leaving the Broken River, £12 belonging to the prisoner was given to Carroll; on the road Carroll said to prisoner, "it was a good job that that man followed you"; prisoner answered, "I am never without a friend, and that if you had come up sooner you would have caught the horse in the team;" the stolen horse was put into Meldrum-stable, but the next morning it was stolen again, and the same day an aboriginal black found the horse with his throat cut and partially burnt, about a mile from Meldrum's; Carroll identified the horse, the brands not having been obliterated; subsequently, the prisoner said he had got the horse at Charley Huon's station, at the Billibong; he said he was running there, and that he had no other horse to put in his team; the prisoner on the road got £8 from Carroll, with which he appeared to have feasted the constables at Meldrum's, and on the way to Wagga Wagga. Mr. Robert Rand saw a horse resembling Norton's in prisoner's dray on the 12th of January, about twelve miles from Huon's; prisoner at that time was journeying in the direction of Clarke's, preceded by three other horses.

Mr. PURefoy addressed the Jury at considerable length, telling them that it was just as likely that Turner stole the horse as the prisoner. Carroll's testimony was so contradictory that it was unworthy of credit. The learned counsel then went through the evidence, pointing out the contradictions made by Carroll, and the omissions made by Carroll before the magistrates, which he had supplied to-day.

His HONOR told the Jury, that though this case had taken up a great deal of time, it was one of great importance to the public and the prisoner. His HONOR then carefully examined the evidence, and very properly censured the conduct of Carroll in feasting on the road at the prisoner's expense, whilst in his custody.

The Jury retired for an hour and a half, and on their return into Court acquitted the prisoner.

CATTLE STEALING.

Denis Menahan was indicted for having stolen on the 1st April last, at Yass, one ox and one bull, the property of Jacob Marks. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Purefoy.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL briefly opened the case.

It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor lived at Wagga Wagga, and in April, 1849, exchanged two bullocks for one of the prisoner's. He received the bullock from the prisoner, and gave him one, the other the prosecutor did not deliver, but the prisoner knew the second bullock, and where he was running. The prosecutor was going to Sydney, and returned in June, when he turned the bullock out in hobbles on Yass Plains. Some time after prisoner met the prosecutor in Yass and told him he had the bullock, and that it was on his run. Subsequently the prisoner left the hobbles at prosecutor's. In March last prisoner went down the river with flour, he had the bullock in his team, and prosecutor claimed him, but prisoner refused to give him up; on cross-examination, the prosecutor stated that as the second bullock died a fortnight after the exchange, he thought that the prosecutor believed that he was entitled to his bullock again. At this stage of the case, the Attorney-General declined proceeding further, and the Jury, under the direction of His Honor, acquitted the prisoner.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Thomas Holland was indicted for having, on the 20th March last, at Budjong (being armed with a pistol), made an assault on Joseph Barton, and with having stolen from his person a warrant and order for £9 16s. 10d.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opened the case, as detailed in the following evidence;—

The prosecutor, Joseph Barton, is in the service of Dr. Cropper, of Lake Bathurst, and his brother William received an order from Dr. Cropper for £9 16s. 10d. William Barton gave the order to the prosecutor to get changed and pay himself £4, and hand the balance back to him. On the day mentioned in the information (Good Friday) the prosecutor was journeying on the road from Dr. Cropper's to Mr. Cooper's—when a man came out from the bush with a mask on his face, which appeared to be a piece of sheepskin turned with the wool inside, with eyeholes cut in it. The man presented a pistol to the prosecutor and demanded his money; he appeared taller than the prisoner. The following conversation then took place between prosecutor and the robber; the robber said stop; prosecutor answered, "What for?" Robber said, "Have you got any money about you?" Prosecutor advanced, when the robber said, "I'll fire," and prosecutor replied "Fire," and threw the order down, saying "Here it is"; the robber asked, "Is it Sullivan?" prosecutor said, "No, I am a poor man"; robber said, "there's many a man without money"; prosecutor then added, "It's a d——d good job for you that I am as I am"; the robber replied, "I have a d——d good mind to shoot you"; prosecutor said, "Shoot on"; the robber said, "I'll rob another man here yet"; this occurred at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the same evening between six and seven a man went to Newman's inn, at Goulburn, ordered a bed, and slept there; the place where the prosecutor was robbed was twenty miles from Goulburn; the waiter at Newman's believed the prisoner to be the man who came to Newman's on the Good Friday evening, and who paid him one shilling for his bed; the next morning, a man who was sworn to be the prisoner, went to Davis' store on Saturday morning about seven o'clock, and purchased goods to the value of £3, paid the order to Mr. Davis, indorsed it in William Barton's name, and received the change in cash; the prisoner was positively identified by Flecknoe, Mr. Davis's shopman, and Mr Davis' impression of the identity of the prisoner was so strong, that he had no doubt in his own mind of his being the person who tendered the cheque. Flecknoe accompanied Bagwell, of the mounted police, to the prisoner's residence, between fifty and sixty miles from Goulburn; they arrived there the next day (Sunday); Flecknoe identified him, and he was apprehended. He told Bagwell he was innocent, that on Good Friday he was at Carroll's, and had helped him to kill a bullock.

Mr. PURefoy, for the prisoner, told the Jury that this was a case in which they would have to decide between conflicting testimony; and without imputing perjury to the witnesses for the Crown, he should be able to prove an alibi, and show clearly that this was a case of mistaken identity.

For the defence, Mr. Andrew M'Kenzie stated, that on the evening of Good Friday, on his way from Braidwood home, he called at Carroll's about sunset; the prisoner, whom he had known for some years, was sitting on a

August 12. 2767 Apply to Captain Paddie, on board, at Miller's ropes, coral beads, silk and other purses, Superfine beaver and kersey over-

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sofa, in the kitchen; Mr. M'Kenzie identified him, and spoke to him; Carroll's place is forty-six miles from Goulburn.

William Carroll confirmed the evidence given by Mr. M'Kenzie; but in cross-examination admitted that the prisoner had borrowed a saddle a few days before, but returned it on Good Friday; and that in a conversation with the prisoner afterwards he said, he had been to Dr. Cropper's.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied.

His HONOR, in summing up, said, that this case was purely one for the consideration of a Jury. The witnesses for the Crown identified the prisoner as being the person who was in Goulburn on the day following Good Friday, and their evidence was very strong. The defence set up was an *alibi*—a good defence if established beyond all doubt.

His HONOR then carefully went through the evidence, and left it to the Jury to say to which class of witnesses the greatest credit should be given.

The Jury, after an absence from Court of four hours, found the prisoner guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

## NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

*(From our Correspondent.)*

### WINDSOR.

POLICE COURT.

BEFORE Messrs. JAMES ASCOUGH and STEPHEN TUCKERMAN, J.P.'s.

SUNDAY TRAVELLING.

On Saturday last, a man of the name of James Martin, was brought before the Bench upon the above charge, under the statute of Richard II. The man confessed the fact of his having travelled with his team, on the Sunday named in the information. Some time was occupied by their Worships in deliberation, when it was announced that being divided in opinion as to the operation of the Act in this colony being effectual, they gave Martin the benefit of the doubt, and dismissed the case.

His Worship Mr. ASCOUGH, as the voice of the Bench, stated, that it was their determination to use every means in their power to put a stop to Sunday travelling. We are informed that he (Martin) is a man in the service of Mr. Yeoman's, who lives near Portland Head.

MONDAY.

A Court was held to-day, out of the common routine of practice, in consequence of Mr. R. Fitzgerald, M.C., not being able to attend on Tuesday, (his duties calling him to the Legislative Council,) and two men being in custody who were accordingly brought up.

John Straitor was brought up at the instance of Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, for having been drunk and incapable of performing his duty as coachman, in which capacity he was engaged by Mr. Fitzgerald. Mr. F. gave him an excellent character as to his conduct at all times, except when he was drunk; that, unfornately, he was in the habit of drinking ale, and in consequence became perfectly stupid. Mr. F. also stated that he (Straitor) had a large family, and that he did not wish him to have any wages which might be owing to him, forfeited, if the Bench could punish him otherwise. The Bench sentenced him to 14 days in Parramatta Gaol.

John Clynes, better known as Connaught Jack, was brought up under the following circumstances:—He was an hired servant of Mr. Fitzgerald's, and was engaged in breaking in horses and such like work. Some words having taken place between them, Mr. Fitzgerald took the horse (Clyne's) then had, and took off the saddle and bridle; after which, Clynes stated to Mr. F. that he would be off from his service. To this, Mr. F. replied, "go and never let me see you in my service again." Previously to this Mr. F. had given the man two letters; one of great importance, as relating to a right to a run, and another, containing twenty £1 orders. At the time of giving the latter letter to Clynes, Mr. F. informed him of its contents, and told him to be careful of it. He said in reply, that "he would take care of it." Mr. Fitzgerald's evidence went further, to the effect that on arriving in Windsor, he was waited upon by Mr. Rafter, who gave him nineteen orders, (leaving one deficient out of the twenty) which he stated he had taken out of the pocket of Clynes, on the day of his arrival, as he was tipsy. Mr. F. then sent for Clynes and asked him what had become of the other order, and the other letter. Clynes said he did not know, and appeared to be very indifferent as to the consequences. Mr. F. then obtained a warrant, upon which he was apprehended. Mr. John Rafter, a licensed publican, in Windsor, being called, deposed, that on Friday last, Clynes came to his house tipsy, but very wet, and said he had walked two hundred and fifty miles. Rafter with a prudence and honesty of purpose (which was commended by the Bench, and held out as an example to other publicans, finding Clynes to be in that state, searched him, and found a small bit of brown paper rolled up, containing the nineteen orders, which were produced in the Court. He did not tell Clynes that he had them, as he was afraid he would make away with them; but as soon as he saw Mr. Fitzgerald arrive in town, he went home and gave them to Mr. F. Clynes, having stated that he had waded waist high through the snow, and that the letter had got wet and melted away. Rafter was asked if the nineteen orders produced showed any signs of damage from having been wetted, and stated decidedly not, but that when he took the little parcel from the prisoner the brown paper envelope was damp. Constable Thomas Phillips gave in evidence that two days previously to the prisoner's apprehension, he stated to him that Mr. Fitzgerald had taken the horse from him, and put it into his (Mr. Fitzgerald's) own gig, and turned him away, but that he (Mr. F.) had forgotten that he (the prisoner) had a letter in his pocket containing twenty £1 orders, and that he had spent one to pay his b——g expenses in travelling. The Bench committed him to take his trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions at Parramatta.

On Saturday evening, a little boy, a son of Mr. Hannabus, licensed publican, who keeps an inn, at M'Grath's Hill, went into the back yard, where a heavy dray was propped up. The child went playing about the dray, and unfortunately removed the prop so that the shaft fell heavily on his back. For some time his parents had no hopes of his recovery, but we are happy to state he is now out of danger. It was a most miraculous escape, as, had the child been only a few inches further in advance—that is nearer the end of the shaft—he would have been crushed to death.

THE LATE FLOOD AND HOWE BRIDGE.—We regret to be informed that some parties at Pitt Town, and in the neighbourhood, have suffered very considerable loss in the crops, fences, &c. We have not heard of any other locality having sustained any damage. With respect to Howe Bridge, some gentlemen have judiciously sent over a three-horse heavily-laden team, which we are credibly informed visibly sunk down a portion of the bridge below its usual level. The Road Trust immediately ordered the toll-gate to be closed, and a barrier placed at the other side. Since then, operations have been actively going on to repair the injury it has sustained, which is so trifling that, after removing the weight of metal from the injured part, carriages and light carts have been able to pass over, so also have the coaches. We are rejoiced to find that Mr. Darvall, M.C., has been intrusted with the task of bringing this matter under the notice of the Legislative Council.

THE POLICE.—Some parties having industriously circulated a report, that during the late flood the Chief Constable had refuskd the use of the police boat to assist in any casualty which might occur; we made it our task to enquire minutely into the truth of what was stated. Accordingly, so far from such being the fact, it turns out that the conduct of the Chief Constable was most praiseworthy. In the first place, he ordered all his subordinates to be upon the alert, and ready at a moment's warning. In the next place, knowing that his subordinates were not experienced oarsmen; he informed Mr. Richard Ridge and Mr. Dorset, of whose activity and ability he was fully aware, that the police boat was at their command at any moment, or at the command of any private person; and that the police were ordered to assist.

THE WEATHER.—We have had a succession of showers during the last few days. During the whole of Tuesday night it rained incessantly, and at times during the night it came down in torrents. It is not however the rains which may fall here, that will occasion a flood, unless the showers pour down for a fortnight without intermission; but it is from the effect of rains upon the mountains that we ever fear any flood happening. We have observed that there has been an appearance of heavy rains on the mountains within the last few days; but as yet we have not had any indications of a fresh flood.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

*To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.*

GENTLEMEN,—In your report of the 5th instant of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a Denominational School at Camden, my attention has been attracted by the following passages, which I do not intend to controvert at length, but in juxtaposition with which I will, by your favour, place a few quotations from those eminent men Dr. Whately and Dr. Chalmers.

In your report his Lordship the Bishop of Sydney speaks thus:—"The first suggestion of a scheme of education conducted upon this neutral system, proceeded from one of the most subtle and dangerous adversaries that Christianity has ever had to encounter, the Emperor Julian, * * * he prohibited Christians from keeping any schools in which their Scriptures should be read, or the doctrines of their faith be explicitly or exclusively taught. * * His professions were specious, but his real object was to undermine the Gospel; and this was the course he pursued as most effectual for his purpose. God forbid that I should impute any such purpose to those who now-a-days contend in like manner for a suppression and exclusion of all doctrinal teaching from our schools. They have, I am sure, no such intention; but yet against their intention the effect may nevertheless follow."

Again the Bishop says, and it is, I presume, no wrong imputation to imagine that he aims his stroke *(imbelle sine ictu)* at the national system, "If without injury to him we may confine the learner to an abridgment of the Bible, we say in effect that we are wiser than God. * * * When we are shut out, too, from the use of catechetical instruction, and from giving any but the most limited explanation of the text, what could we look for if we were to adopt such a system in this school?"

I could have wished that the Bishop had taken the trouble (before uttering the last sentence I have quoted) to refer to the rules of national schools, where he would have found that "one day in each week, or part of a day, independently of Sunday, is to be set apart for the religious instruction of the children, on which day such pastors or other persons as are approved of by the parents or guardians of the children, shall have access to them for that purpose. Local patrons, masters, and mistresses of national schools are also required to afford convenient opportunity and facility for the same purpose on other days of the week." See, Gentlemen, how slight pains would have saved the Bishop from making the involuntary misstatement that he is shut out from catechetical instruction.

As an ardent friend to the national system, I could also have wished that the Bishop had been less equivocal in the terms he used with reference to the modern system of general education, and the tyrannical system of Julian the Apostate. Julian prohibited Christian schools—the English Government never yet did that, and it is upbraided for declining to waste money in the vain attempt to educate with inefficient systems. Cursory readers might imagine that the Bishop reprobated both alike—a thing impossible: seeing that the Queen is the promoter of the national system, and is likewise the Head of the Church of England, and consequently the fountain whence the Bishop derives his honour and his place. Now the first and second canons of the Church of England, the preamble to the Articles, and the XXXVII. Article itself, lay down the principle that the Queen's power is supreme, and that all ecclesiastical persons, having cure of souls, and all other preachers and readers of divinity lectures, shall, to the utmost of their wit, knowlege, and learning, purely and sincerely, without any colour or dissimulation, teach, manifest, open, and declare four times every year at the least, that the (King's or) Queen's power in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and all other his or her dominions and countries, is the highest power under God, to whom all men within the same owe most loyalty and obedience, afore and above all other powers and potentates in the earth."

It follows, therefore, that if the Bishop of Sydney were to oppose the national or any other system of education of which the Queen is a supporter, he would be virtually impugning the constitution of the Church to which he belongs, which would be absurd. Doubtless if he were to think the Queen in error, he might resign his place or refuse to act in it, or he might by the constitutional method of petitioning, endeavour to effect a change in the matter in hand; but it is as clear as the noonday sun that he could not consistently deny, in his place of Bishop, the very authority which has made him a Bishop, and that too of a Church whose fabric is precluded by its constitution from existing in opposition to the law of the land.

I need hardly inform any of your readers that, if the Bishop thinks that scholars at national schools are deprived of their Bibles, he is grossly in error; as the rule I have quoted as to religious instruction clearly shows. Access to the children is easy, and the Bishop himself says, that the duty of a minister is "never to cease labour, care, or diligence in attending to his cure." Surely the instruction of children is a part of his cure.

The Bishop is in error also in stating that "a system nearly if not quite identical, has been established in Ireland for the last twenty years, and has therefore had full time to display its character and effect, as the entire active population of the country may be said to have been brought up under its influence." The first report of the Irish schools is dated December, 1833—*showing an error of* ten per cent. in the Bishop's chronology; and, besides this, other schools than national schools have existed and now exist in Ireland, and have of course absorbed some part of the population: eighteen years ago only 107,042 children were in Irish national schools.

I might occupy some space in showing that the denominational system, lauded by the Bishop, by giving assistance to four antagonistic principles, must, in so far as they differ, support three wrong principles for the sake of supporting one right one; and that even for that right one to receive such aid, knowing of the perversion of the other sections of the denominational grant, is an evincement of a duplicity which would hope to deceive Heaven, or of a simplicity which has deceived itself. I might say, that, far from the Government being void of religious principle in declining to apply funds to contradictory ends, it is, on the other hand, to be applauded for refusing simultaneously to sacrifice principle and to waste money; and I might add that in my opinion they are the real detractors from the dignity and purity of religion, who insinuate that the common people must be ignorant in order to be religious.

The faith, which our Saviour said he had not found equalled in Israel, was not found in an ignorant man, nor had it been acquired by diurnal repetitions in a denominational school. My own opinions, however, I have no ambition to obtrude on the public; those of the Archbishop of Dublin and of Dr. Chalmers, none can abstain from admiring; and for the first of them as his senior in appointment to his sacred functions, the Bishop of Sydney has no doubt a sincere and natural respect. The Bishop of Sydney speaks of "an abbreviated or mutilated copy of Scripture" On this head Dr. Whately says, with reference to National Schools in Ireland, "if I had urged that the use of the Bible should be permitted to all, I might have been answered that it is permitted to all who will use it. * * * Had I deprecated the substitution of any compilation for the entire Bible, I should have been answered that no such substitution had been contemplated, and that any adopted compilation should not be received as a substitute for the Scriptures, the reading of which (with or without explanations and catechetical instruction) might be introduced on one, two, or three entire days of the week, as the conductors might appoint; leaving them at liberty to afford such instruction to all who chose to receive it; and only restricting them from making the reception of that instruction an indispensable condition of admittance into the school: That it is clearly impossible for complete religious instruction to be afforded to those of different religions simultaneously, even were they all Protestants; yet that teaching them together, so far as they can be brought to agree, does not imply the substitution of an incomplete for a complete instruction, provided liberty is left to instruct them separately in points wherein they disagree: That the word "mutilation" would be very improperly applied to avowed selections and abridgements; the Church of England, for instance, never having been charged with mutilating the Scriptures, on the ground of the Prayer Book containing selections from them—selections, which, even including the lessons for each day, do not nearly embrace the whole Bible: and that a mutilated book means, according to all the usage of the language hitherto, one which professes to be entire when it is not. As, for instance, when any one strikes out the opening chapters of Matthew or Luke, and then presents the book to us as *the New Testament*, we should rightly term *this* a mutilation. We cannot surely expect that the Dissenters will allow to *our* clergy the choice of books for their children; and the members of each Church and sect will (and must, unless liberty of conscience be abolished) use books selected by those whom they have themselves chosen for their spiritual guides: * * * the desire of the people to have the Scriptures is no advantage to them unless they learn to read, though it *is* an encouragement to us to teach them; to teach a child to read, and then offer him a Bible, cannot surely be called depriving him of the Bible; but he would be virtually deprived of it by our refusing to teach him. * * If a clergyman of the Church of England conducts a school on the principle of requiring all the children to be instructed in the doctrines of our Church, and can induce the great body of his parishioners to send their children to it, he is to be commended and congratulated; if, on the contrary, the majority of them refuse to send their children to the school, and he still judges it best to adhere to his system for the greater benefit of the smaller number that will attend, no one disputes his right to do so; but then he ought not to complain that the Legislature seeks to deprive him of the superintendence of the education of that majority of his parishioners. *If* he does not in point of fact possess that control, he cannot be deprived of it. And if he have it in his power to impart a certain degree of education to those who refuse to receive the *full* benefit of his instructions, but does not think fit to do so, however right he may be in this, it is clearly he himself that has withdrawn from the only share he could have had in the superintendence of their education; unless, indeed, he would have the children compelled to attend his school. And if the mass of his parishioners are in consequence left in hopeless ignorance, or left to imbibe the first rudiments of knowledge in close conjunction with what he considers an erroneous faith, he may blame their own blindness and perversity—he may blame the tyranny of their pastors—but he cannot fairly blame the Government for depriving him of what was not his to lose, or for not giving him what is not theirs to give. * * To me I confess it does appear that some measures, which many are ready to stigmatise as a sinful compromise of truth, are not only justified but enjoined by the example of Him who would not "quench the smoking flax," who did not refuse all instruction even to the multitudes, who though they had seen his miracles, had not as yet joined him as his disciples;—who did not dismiss from him his very disciples for not at once embracing his whole Gospel; but laboured with condescending patience, day after day, year after year, in gradually enlightening the minds of poor, ignorant, bigoted creatures, as they were able to bear it."

The above are extracts from charges to his clergy, written by the Archbishop of Dublin some years ago. The following are extracts from a letter written in 1847 by Dr. Chalmers to Mr. Fox Maule:—

"It were the best state of things that we had a Parliament sufficiently theological to discriminate between the right and the wrong in religion, and encourage or endow accordingly. But failing this, it seems the next best thing that in any public measure for helping on the education of the people, Government were to abstain from introducing the element of religion at all into their part of the scheme; and this, not because they held the matter to be insignificant—the contrary might be strongly expressed—but on the ground that in the present divided state of the Christian world, they would take no cognizance of—just because they would exercise no control over the religion of applicants for aid—leaving this matter entirely to the parties who had to do with the erection and management of the schools which they had been called upon to assist. A grant by the state upon this footing might be regarded as being appropriately and exclusively the expression of their value for a good secular education. The confinement for the time-being of any Government measure for schools to this object is an imputation, not so much on the present state of our legislature, as on the present state of the Christian world, now broken up into sects and parties innumerable, and seemingly incapable of any effort for so healing these wretched divisions as to present the rulers of the country with sught like such a clear and unequivocal majority of what is good and true, as might at once determine them to fix upon and to espouse it. It is this which has encompassed the Government with difficulties from which we can see no other mode of extrication than the one we have ventured to suggest. And as there seems no reason why, because of these unresolved differences, a public measure for the health of all, for the recreation of all, for the economic advancement of all, should be held in abeyance, there seems as little reason why, because of these differences, a public measure for raising the general intelligence of all should be held in abeyance. Let the men therefore of all Churches, and all denominations alike, hail such a measure, whether as carried into effect by a good education in letters, or in any of the sciences, and meanwhile in these very seminaries, let that education in religion which the legislature abstains from providing for, be provided for as freely and amply as they will by those who have charge of them. * * * * Although no attempt should be made to regulate or enforce the lessons of religion in the inner hall of legislation, this will not prevent but rather stimulate to a greater earnestness in the contest between truth and falsehood, between light and darkness, in the outer field of society; nor will the result of such a contest in favour of what is right and good, be at all the more unlikely that the families of the land have been raised by the helping hand of the state to a higher platform than before, whether as respects their health or their physical comfort; or their economic condition, or their place in the scale of intelligence and learning. Religion would under such a system, be the immediate product, not of legislation, but of the Christian and philanthropic zeal which obtained throughout society at large. But it is well when what legislation does for the fulfilment of its object tends not to the impediment, but rather, we apprehend, to the furtherance of those great and higher objects which are in the contemplation of those whose desires are chiefly set on the immortal well-being of man."

I trust that the above extracts will be thought tedious by no one who takes an interest in the cause of education; and I earnestly recommend to those who have it in their power the perusal of the complete documents from which I have quoted.

It will be seen that both Dr. Whately and Dr. Chalmers look upon the national as the only practicable scheme of Government education. As a corollary to their opinion, as regards the financial part of the scheme, I may mention that the cost in this colony for children taught in Denominational Schools, is shown by the Board Report of 17th June, 1850, to be £1 1s. 6d. per head. The cost of education, by the national system in Connecticut, is six shillings per head. I regret that the recent adoption of the national system in this colony, and its present embryo state, prevent me from using it for the purpose of impartial comparison.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WATCHER.

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